The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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VOL. III. NO. 61 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1915 March.				
13th "	Egypt	8000	...	..
20th "	Kaisar (a) ..	9000	....	..
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind .	11500	....	..
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	....	..

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru ..	T. Terada	3785	10th March	20th March
Ikoma Maru ..	B. Fukui	2987	20th March	31st March
KanagawaMaru	E. Tazawa	6238	29th March	10th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, ...th-room Fittings, etc.

...IDOWS' PENSION FUND
...STABLISHED 1876.
...y Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
...Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
...Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

...JECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Wind hurts your eyes? Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water—cures quickly. C-19

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7690	..	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham ..	7407	5th June	....

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	378	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
Londonvia Marseilles out from Liverpool.....	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to families, Railway Employees, Hospitals Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Costomers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital	Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital	Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital	Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve	Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 1½ months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LINGA,"	2,185,	Monday, 15th	March	¶ P. B., D. & C. M.
"CHAKLA,"	3,065,	Thursday, 18th	March	§C. M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 19th	March	Direct

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
§Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons, on Thursday 18th March via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035 tons on 18th Mar. calling at Verawal and Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Dushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALTANA," 2,998 tons, about 18th March calling at Porebunder Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier
Bombay.

12th March, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientain
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Cornor of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ percent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Scindia" ..	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia" ..	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia" ..	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 10th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia" ..	6388	.....	23rd May 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	353	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ...	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

WATCH REPAIRING

PAR EXCELLENCE

BRICKLEHURST MANOR;
STONEGATE,
November 11th, 1914.

DEAR SIRS,

In March last one of your watch-makers regulated my..... watch, and in common fairness to him I think he should know that he has done an extraordinary piece of work. I set my watch to Greenwich time at.....in the Strand on May 4th, and this day November 11th it was 25 seconds slow. I would not say that the watch was out even to this small amount, as I have noticed that when the standard clock differs from my watch they generally come into agreement without the latter being altered. Anyhow, allowing that the watch has lost 25 seconds in six months, I think timekeeping to within a minute a year is almost incredible.

Yours faithfully,

The original of this letter and the signature of the author (a well-known high official of Bombay now retired) may be seen at our establishment when required during business hours.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our:—

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj) Dr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., (Collector of Surat), Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three percent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Sacritary and Treasurer.

Free! Free! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
80/2, Harrison Road, CALCU...

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 8, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madams Semloh's Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

D. C. BOTTLEWALA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5478.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 882

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED European Bridge Foreman or Erector, experienced in steam loco crane work, State experience and salary required.—Apply Messrs. BRAITHWAITE & KIRK, 8, Clive Street, E2, Calcutta. 3126

A QUIET FAMILY living at the Apollo Bunder have a comfortable room to spare with board for a quiet gentleman. Separate entrance. Verandah and bath. Electric lights and fans. Apply No. 182 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5677

NURSES:—Fully trained, required fo the Nasik Civil Hospital, Nursing Association. Pay Rs. 75, Board, washing and Unifrom allowance and quarters, servants, light and fuel free.
Apply before the 20th March, 1915, also stating age, Nationality to THE CIVIL SURGEON, Nasik. 3129

WANTED appointment by Hindu youth as ACCOUNTANT, CASHIER, BOOK-KEEPER, CORRESPONDENT TYPIST. Have acquired Bank and Mercantile House experience. Write stating salary offered and place of appointment to AMIN and COMPANY, Sinar. (Baroda.). 5651

WANTED a QUALIFIED SURVEYOR, having experience of Surveying and Levelling, for the River Guage Sub-Division. Pay according to qualifications upto Rs. 100, consolidated. Apply with copies of testimonials before 20th March, 1915, to the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Deccan Irrigation, Poona. 5703

WANTED.—CHIEF AGENTS in Karachi Ahmedabad, Goa, etc., to represent Tom Victor and Co., in their Teas, Coffees, Cigars, Jams, Condiments, Cocoa, Arrowroot, Snuff, Ham, Bacon, Sausages, and Cajunuts. Apply to TOM VICTOR AND CO., Mangalore, South India. Bombay Agents, C. E. BROWNSON AND CO., House No. 6, Cheria, Thanna. 5637

WANTED.—A Native Officer of a Cavalry Regiment to supervise polo pony stables and training of polo ponies, and to play polo. Veterinary experience a recommendation.
Salary Rs. 70 p.m. with free quarters.—Application by letter only, with copies of testimonials and statement of qualifications to the SUPERINTENDENT of STABLES, Faridkot. 3128

WANTED as a temporary measure for the District Board, Hissar, a fully qualified District Engineer, young, of good physique and capable of touring. The tenure of appointment will be the duration of the war. Pay Rs. 250-20-350 plus house rent. Rs. 30; Municipal and other allowances Rs. 70, and 2nd class travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. Copies of testimonials and medical certificates required.
Apply to CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT BOARD, Hissar. 3127

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Lecturer in Needlework and Dress-making to teachers in European Schools.
Salary Rs. 300 per mensem.
The appointment will at first be temporary for one year. The classes are to start in Madras in July next.
Applicants should state their age and qualifications and should enclose copies of testimonials. Applications should reach this office by the 1st April, 1915.
Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras.
J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European, and Training Schools, Madras.
Dated 22nd February, 1915. 3140

WANTED.

WANTED.—TWO COMPETENT READERS for daily paper. Apply to "R. H." care of "Bombay Chronicle." 3160

WANTED.—By an EDUCATED FRENCHMAN, PUPILS for French tuition. Language taught quickly and thoroughly. Terms on application to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—Twin Sisters, Spinsters or Widows, of any community to marry twin brothers B.A.'s (graduates) high caste Hindus. Apply for particulars to Box No. 189, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5709

WANTED immediately EXPERIENCED DRAFTSMAN for ABROAD and SUPERVISER for Masonry, etc., with knowledge of simple estimates, for India. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. 5701

FOR SALE.

MEHTA AUCTIONER, reputed for profitable sales of landed properties. 5685

TWO SEATER SMALL CAR, good order, popular make, Rs. 1,250 cash, for best value obtainable.—Bartleet Carr Crawford, Bellasis Road. 5703

FOR SALE or LEASE land for industrial and other purposes in Bombay and Thana District, five to ten acres. Apply to Box No. 84, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5688

FOR SALE or LEASE sixteen hundred acres land in Thana District suitable for cocoanut, rice or salt production. Apply to Box No. 184, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 5688

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to dispose off their furniture in lot will find it to their advantage to apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 5612

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 8090

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 8091

TO BE LET.

TO LET—From 16th March. A terrace Room with Bathroom E. L. & F. Apply to Box No. 512 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

TO LET.—House 74, Guncarriage Street, Lower Colaba, airy and open all sides. Suitable to Christians. Apply MR. PINTO, next door. 5710

NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the second SESSIONS of 1915 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of March, 1915, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.
Dated this 10th day of March, 1915.
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
5694 Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE DATE of receiving Tenders for Petty Supply, is extended upto 15th March, 1915, and result will be announced on the 19th instant, and the rates quoted to hold good for three months only, after which they will be subject to percentage rise or fall according to market fluctuation.
For full details see Specification and Tender forms to be had on application to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Lake Whiting District, Bhatghar Dam, Bhor State. 5711

NOTICES.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on Friday the 12th March 1915, at 2-45 p.m., (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1914.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Audftors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board,
D. M. WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1915.
Notice is also given that the transfer books of the Company will be closed from 9th March to 23rd March 1915 both days inclusive. 5547

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS ON THURSDAY THE 18TH INSTANT, AT 3 P.M., (S. T.).

Under instructions from the Superintendant of the Government Telegraph Stores Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers, will sell on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, the following prices of furniture of the above stores such as teak wood assorted size tables beaches, almira, seats, battery box of 2 cells, stools and other sundries, cash will be required on the spot goods to be taken delivery of on the same day.
Property will be on view from Monday.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY THE 17TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.), AUCTION SALE OF THE UNSERVICEABLE STORES OF THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STORES AT MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from the Superintendant of the Government Telegraph stores Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises of the stores below the bridge at Mazagaon consisting of cycles, tubes and outer covers, rat-traps, hurricane lanterns, large lot of scrapped copperware, bronzeware steel wire inculators hanging hood with iron spikes, Calendars 21 conductor cable, kentledge wrought and cost iron, rails assorted sizes and other miscellaneous articles.
A deposit of 50 per cent required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 3 days from date of sale.
The above will be on view from Monday.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th March, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

THE ALEXANDRA GIRLS' INSTITUTION PERFORMANCE.

Under the distinguisbed Patronage of
Their Excellencies Lord & Lady WILLINGDON
The Pupils of the Alexandra Girls' Institution
will give
A GRAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE
In aid of the WOMEN'S BRANCH
BOMBAY WAR RELIEF FUND
AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
Bastion Road, Fort,
On Friday, the 26th March 1915
at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.)
The Programme will consist of National Anthems of the Allies, a cantata in costumes, Action Songs, Musical Drill, Guzarati Play, Recitations, Garbe, Tableaux
&c. &c.
Plan and Reserved Tickets at Messrs S. ROSE & Co.
Stalls, Reserved Seats at Rs. 4 & Rs. 3
Dress Circle do .. ,, 3 & Rs. 2
Rest of the House at Re. 1 & 8 annas
No Half Prices.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL
Tuesday, 16th March
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL!

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

Charni Road
TO-NIGHT
MYSTERIOUS COUNT
Being No. 2 Exploit of
ROCAMBOLE
Also a New Addition
Colonel HEEZALIAR
The Great Little Explorer
Third and last Part of
CEAN BATTLEFIELD
AND
'PATHE'S GAZETTE
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

and ROYAL MENAGERIE.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
AT 9-30 p. m.
LOCATION NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION.
AFTER AN ABSENCE OF FOUR YEARS
HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
RETURNS TO BOMBAY.
Bigger, Better, Brighter than ever.
'HARMSTON'
THE APEX
THE CRUX
THE ACME
THE ALPHA OMEGA
OF ALL THAT STANDS FOR PERFECTION IN THE CIRCUS WORLD.
A GRAND ARRAY OF TALENT
Secured from every Quarter of the Globe—presenting a
Programme never before attempted in the East.
OUR MENAGERIE CONSISTS OF
Performing Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears
Leopards, Emu, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, Etc.
SEE
OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS & PERFORMING PONIES.
First Matinee Saturday Afternoon March 13
DOORS OPEN 3, COMMENCE 4 p.m.
Children Half Price to Matinees only.
Booking at Circus tent daily between the hours of 9 and 12 and 4 and 6 p.m.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box, 6 Seats	.. .. ..	Rs. 20
Single Seat Box	.. .. ..	,, 4
First Chairs	.. .. ..	,, 3
Second Chairs	.. .. ..	,, 2
Stalls	.. .. ..	,, 1
Gallery (Indians only)	.. ..	As. 8

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, half price to the Stalls and Second Chairs.
W. HARMSTON, Proprietor
R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

IN PURSUANCE of the resolutions adopted by the General Meeting of the students, past and present, of the New High School held on 28th February, 1915, we the undersigned hereby request all students desirous of contributing to the NEW HIGH SCHOOL JUBILEE CELEBRATION FUND to kindly send in their subscriptions to the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
All receipts will be duly acknowledged.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
SULTAN M. CHINOY,
Joint Hony. Secretaries and Treasurers,
The New High School Jubilee Celebration Fund.
5678

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address: 31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY." Bombay.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 11.

The disturbed conditions in north west India resulted in widespread rain but they are somewhat less marked this morning. Rainfall has been nearly general in west United Provinces, the Punjab, J north Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana; local in Kashmir, the Northwest Frontier Province, Gujarat, Central India east, the west of the Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Malabar.
The principal amounts are:—Mussooree three inches, Mainpuri, Debra Dun one and a half, Mukteswar and Meerut one, Agra and Roorkee three-quarters, Delhi two, Hissar one, Ludhiana and Sialkot three-quarters, Montgomery and Multan a half, Harnai and Chaman three-quarters, Karachi and Ajmer a half, Dwarka one, Cochin three-quarters. Temperature is lower than usual in the area of rainfall.
Forecast: Decrease of rainfall in northwest and Central India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 11th March 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-west and the east Punjab; Multan has had 0.39", Hissar 1.10", Ambala 0.09" and Delhi 2.45". Skies are heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect.
The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme north-western districts; Agra has had 0.85" and Mainpuri 1.26". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is 9 deg. to 18 deg. F. in defect.
Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jacobabad has had 0.23", Karachi 0.43", Bikaner and Jaipur 0.26" each, Jodhpur 0.12" and Ajmer 0.60". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is 6 deg. to 15 deg. F. in defect; night temperature is also below normal at Karachi.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general though light in north Gujarat; Deesa has had 0.15" and Ahmedabad 0.11". In Kathiawar, Dwarka reports 1.00" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in moderate to considerable excess. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also in defect at Bhuj, Dwarka and Deesa but in excess at Veraval and Surat.
The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.18" of rain and Hoshangabad 0.34". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in moderate to considerable excess. Day temperature is in defect.
The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the South Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues generally in defect.
General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions in north-west and central India have caused nearly general rain in the south-west and the east Punjab, the north-western districts of the United Provinces, Rajputana, Sind and north Gujarat and some showers in Kathiawar and the Central Provinces. Isolated showers have occurred also in Malabar.
Near'y general rain is likely in the Punjab, fairly general rain in Rajputana and the west United Provinces and local rain in the central parts of the country. A few showers are possible in the north Bombay Deccan and Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 11th of March, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	68.7	56.6	61 ..		5.57	—4.24
Do. (10th)	80.3	65.5	65 ..		0.40	—3.12
Jask	80.6	69.8	54 ..		3.17	0.23
Muskat	82.6	71.1	60 ..		3.17	0.27
Do. (10th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	76.8	57.7	91	0.39	0.71	—0.62
Rawalpindi	62.0	48.6	95	0.04	8.46	1.52
Lahore	76.8	58.2	91 ..		3.71	0.85
Hissar	73.7	53.3	95	1.10	3.67	..
Ambala	74.9	58.1	89	0.09	4.39	—0.59
Delhi	75.0	59.2	94	2.45	10.27	7 74
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.4	62.6	77	0.85	6.50	5.06
Mainpuri	80.6	59.1	86	1.26	3.97	1.94
Jhansi	81.6	62.8	87 ..		2.75	0.83
Cawnpore	79.2	61.9	82 ..		2.55	0.67
Allahabad	75.0	60.8	80 ..		3.62	1.57
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	74.7	60.4	91	0.23	0.90	—0.10
Karachi	70.7	61.9	83	0.43	1.09	—0.24
Ajmer	74.1	60.5	93	0.60	3.24	2.03
Jalpore	76.6	61.0	89	0.26	2.40	1.08
Kotah	80.6	67.8	55 ..		5.41	4.55
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	79.0	59.0	69 ..		1.34	0.89
Dwarka	78.2	64.7	85	1.00	1.46	0.78
Veraval	79.2	60.8	81 ..		0.68	0.23
Rajkot	85.5	60.1	81 ..		0.41	—0.06
Bhavnagar Para	86.6	66.8	79 ..		0.06	—0.46
Surat	84.3	70.7	83 ..		0.79	0.46
Ahmedabad	86.4	65.7	77	0.11	0.11	—0.27
Deesa	84.6	58.8	87	0.15	0.96	0.45
Neemuch	82.1	62.2	78 ..		4.09	3.33
Indore	88.1	62.5	67 ..		2.18	1.28
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.9	64.3	90	0.18	3.36	1.02
Saugor	76.0	60.0	79	0.02	3.30	1.32
Hoshangabad	82.3	64.4	93	0.34	4.86	3.23
Khandwa	90.3	64.3	72 ..		3.11	2.02
Akola	92.3	68.2	71	0.02	4.67	2.80
Amraoti	91.6	68.1	73	0.05	4.11	2.19
Nagpur	87.9	67.6	65 ..		4.75	2.52
Chanda	92.5	67.8	52 ..		5.38	3.18
Raipur	89.7	63.6	60 ..		2.47	0.65
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.0	72.5	80 ..		1.12	0.55
Ratnagiri	85.3	70.9	66 ..		0.54	—0.16
Mormugao	85.3	74.0	79 ..		1.58	0.39
Karwar	85.5	69.6	85 ..		5.70	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.7	59.1	74 ..		4.62	3.77
Ahmednagar	89.9	61.8	51 ..		2.81	1.46
Poona	92.0	59.1	76 ..		0.65	—0.47
Sholapur	94.6	68.1	49 ..		6.67	5.07
Bijapur	93.7	65.5	42 ..		5.45	4.06
Belgaum	88.7	59.0	52 ..		4.93	2.99
Ahmedabad	88.7	64.7	58 ..		4.27	3.01
Nizamabad (Indur)	92.8	70.9	49 ..		4.26	2.60
Hyderabad	91.4	70.2	49 ..		3.70	1.87
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.7	75.0	70 ..		3.61	0.23
Calicut	88.0	72.3	81 ..		9.34	2.76
Cochin	90.0	75.8	80	0.80	20.61	10.98
Colombo	88.4	74.3	94 ..		4 25.60	0.83
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.6	68.5	74 ..		5.66	—1.10
Bellary	97.8	70.1	52 ..		4.17	1.81
Cuddapah	94.4	71.8	69 ..		9.37	4.56
Madras	87.8	68.8	78 ..		24.24	4.67
Bangalore	88.6	61.9	79 ..		3.48	—0.36
Coimbatore	92.7	69.9	76 ..		7.52	2.13
Trichinopoly	93.3	71.5	71 ..		7.08	—1.88
Negapatam	86.8	77.1	74 ..		22.07	—7.12

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, 11th March.*)

Major J. K. Condon has been granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months and twenty-one days with effect from 7th August 1914.
Mr. William Orr, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, is confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police with effect from the 5th January, 1915.
Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, to act as Contonment Magistrate of Deesa, in addition to his own duties.
Mr. G. D. French, I.C.S., on the termination of his special appointment to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh vice Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.
Mr. R. R. Baindur, on reversion to British service, to be Subordinate Judge at Nandurbar, displacing Mr. G. V. Vaidya.
Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Larkana vice Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S.
Mr. Tammaji Shriniwas Kulkarni, Mamlatdar of Chikodi in the district of Belgaum, to be Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.
The powers of a Special Magistrate of the Second Class and of a Justice of the Peace conferred on Mr. D. C. Carmichael being no longer required are withdrawn.
Mr. A. D. Little, Superintendent of the Eastern Telegraph Company at Perim, to be a Special Magistrate with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class and to be a Justice of the Peace.
Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert, Superintendent of Mahableshwar to be a Magistrate of the Second Class.
The temporary appointment of Mr. J. A. Saldanha as Assistant Judge of Thana is extended for a further period of six months.
Mr. H. R. Gould, I.C.S., Assistant Collector Kanara, is granted privilege leave for twenty-three days with effect from 10th March, 1915, with permission to affix to his leave the Easter Holidays from 2nd to April, 1915.
Mr. Horchand Chandumal to act as a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Gurdasing Tenmal proceeding on leave, pending further orders.
Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 6th April, 1915, with permission to prefix to his leave the Easter Holidays from 2nd to 5th idem.
Mr. H.G.D.Turnbull, on expiry of his leave to act as Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, Bombay, vice Mr. A. L. Covernton on deputation.
Mr. J. A. Ewing to continue to act as Professor of English Literature, Deccan College, Poona, vice Mr. Turnbull.
The services of Majors R. M. Carter, F.R.C.S., D.P.M., (Liverpool), I.M.S., and T. S. Novis, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on Military duty.
1st Battalion, and Volunteer Rifle Corps. Captain C. G. Howsin (Supernumerary List) resigns his commission. Dated 1st January, 1915.
The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred upon Captain Thomas Maxey Storrar, 1st Battalion, and Volunteer Rifles.
G. I. P. Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Second Lieutenant James Logan Muir is placed on the Supernumerary List with effect from the 18th February, 1915.
Lieut.-Col., H. Bennett, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon of the First Class vice Lieut.-Col. J. B. Smith, I.M.S., on deputation.
Messrs. Michael Alvares, LL.B., Jimubhai Bhagwandas Mehta, LL.B., and Vishwanath Dinkar Limaye, LL.B., have been admitted as Vakils of the High Court.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:
The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 11th March, 1915, was 30.169 inches
For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 11th March 1915.
Means of observations, taken at 0, a.m., 18 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr	29.959 Inches
Temperature of Air	77.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.0 ,,
Dew Point	67.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.722 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10	2.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	71.3 ,,
General direction of Wind from 8 a.m. night to midnight	NNE,ENE,W,WNW.
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	114 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the h... the tides in Bombay ... ing week. Hours stated ... Time, depth of water is ... still.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER, Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on 8ft.	LOW WATER, Bombay Mean Time	Depth on 8ft.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
TH.	11	■ 7 47	23 11	■ 2 41	20 1
		9 10a	26 11	2 5a	17 11
F.	12	■ 9 9	24 10	■ 3 32	19 6
		10 2a	27 8	3 10a	17 5
S.	13	■ 10 5	25 11	■ 4 12	18 5
		10 39a	28 2	4 0a	17 0
SU.	14	■ 10 47	26 11	■ 4 46	17 4
		11 11a	28 5	4 40a	16 9
M	15	■ 11 25	27 7	■ 5 16	16 7
		11 40a	28 5	5 15a	16 9
TU.	16			■ 5 44	16 1
		0 0a	27 11	5 47a	17 0
W	17	■ 0 7	28 3	■ 6 10	15 9
		0 32a	28 0	6 17a	17 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 11 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 51m.	,, 6h. 48m
,, 12 (Friday)	,, 6h. 50m.	,, 6h. 48m
,, 13 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 49m.	,, 6h. 48m
,, 14 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 49m.	,, 6h. 49m
,, 15 (Monday)	,, 6h. 48m.	,, 6h. 49m
,, 16 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 47m.	,, 6h. 49m
,, 17 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 46m.	,, 6h. 49m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1915, March 16th 1h. 12·3m. a.m.; First quarter 24th, 4h. 18.0 a.m Last quarter 1915 April 7th, 1h. 4.24m. a.m. New Moon 14th, 5h. 5.7m. p.m.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Our Great Exclusive of Season 1915.
TO-NIGHT!



DANIEL FROHMAN Presents The Celebrated Film Favourite

MARY PICKFORD

in

A Tragic Epic.

6,000 Feet. **"HEARTS ADRIFT"** In 4 Parts.

A Drama of Tangled Lives interwoven with the Mist of the Sea.

MARY PICKFORD is everybody's favourite.
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PALACE OF VARIETIES.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE HOUSE FOR PANTOMIMES & REVUES

Twice To-night : Twice To-night : : At 6-30 & 10 : At 6-30 & 10 P. M.

THE BRILLIANT PANTOMIME

DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT

which kept the house in roars of laughter at both the performances last night

AUGMENTED BY CINEMA, SHORT AND SWEET

OUR TOPICAL SERIES IS A FEATURE BY ITSELF.

To-morrow, Saturday, only one show at 6-30

TO-MORROW the 10 p.m. Show will take place at the ESPLANADE BANDSTAND

See Special Advertisement.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, MARCH 13TH AT 9-30 P. M.

A GALA AL FRESCO ENTERTAINMENT

Consisting of latest Songs, Duets and Parodies from the current London Revues, Pantomimes and other productions will be given

BY THE GAIETY STARS

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

IN AID OF WAR FUND.

Prices: Sofas Rs. 10; Seats Rs. 3 & Rs. 2
Military and Navy in uniform Re. 1.
PLAN AT S. ROSE & Co.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during the week ending 9th instant in all the districts of the Presidency proper except two. This rainfall caused some damage to standing crops in West Khandesh, five talukas of Bijapur and two talukas in Belgaum. The crops were slightly damaged by frost, insects and wind in Upper Sind Frontier, by frost and wind in Sukkur, by frost and insects in four talukas of Nawabshah, by insects in two talukas of Hyderabad, and by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha and were suffering for want of moisture in two talukas of Hyderabad. Picking of cotton is in progress in Gujarat, Satara, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Harvesting of rabi crops generally continues. The supply of fodder was adequate except in area affected by flood and hilly tracts in Karachi, two talukas in Thar and Parkar, and one in Nawabshah. Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in Sind, Gujarat, Konkan and the Deccan and were generally steady elsewhere.

ENEMY PATENTS IN FRANCE.

The French Government has laid before the Chamber of Deputies a Bill relating to patents taken out by Germans and Austrians. No fresh patents will be issued to such enemies during the war, but there is to be no cancellation of existing patents and no interference with the working of such patents by French citizens or subjects of Allied or neutral States, except that they must not pay over any of the proceeds to the patentees.

Habitual constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action, and will cure. D-18

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 11.

With regard to the present situation of the Home markets, we have nothing much to add to what we said on the 27th of last month, as the position is very much what it was then. The trade demand is said to be slightly on the increase. It may be so. But the improved inquiry is so infinitesimal it cannot possibly influence prices and may be more imaginative than real. The fact that rates are on the upward move, merely reflects the optimistic view which speculators and investors are taking of the probable trend of the market in the near future, owing to the favourable results which continue to develop slowly day by day in response to the efforts of the Allies at the various basis of operations. One thing appears to be certain, that prices cannot sag to a material extent in the absence of sellers. There are no weak holders to induce an unexpected slump, and past experience has proved that there is no possibility of the South making any attempt to unload, so long as the actual trade requirements are so limited, as a forcing policy of this kind would only in the long run put the "bear" group on top again, a position from which it would be difficult to dislodge them. Speculative influences will probably tend to drive prices still higher, but as the market has no industrial backbone to support it as yet, any great advance in rates established through the exertions of the "bulls," cannot be maintained.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, March 10th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,000
" Sales of East Indian	..	100
" Imports	..	4,000
Mid. Americans	..	5.07
Egyptian F. G. F. ..	..	7.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May ..	8.82
" "	July ..	9.05
New York Official noon call	May ..	8.86
" "	July ..	9.09
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	May ..	8.55
" "	July ..	8.76

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.

Opening Tone	...
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	57,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
M. J.	5.06
J. J.	5.10
J. A.	5.17
A. S.	...
S. O.	...
O. N.	5.31
N. D.	...
D. J.	...
J. F.	5.38

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.99	5.03
June-July.	5.03	5.08
July-Aug.	5.10	5.14
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	...,	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.24	5.29
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.31	5.36

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay March 10th.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
9th Mch. Close	4.99	5.10	5.24	5.31
10th Mch. Open	4.96½	5.07½	5.21½	5.28½
10th Mch. Close	5.03	5.14	5.29	5.36½
	pl. 4½	pl. 4	pl. 5	pl.5½

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
9th Mch. Close	7.21	7.39	7.74	7.86
10th Mch. Open	..	..	..	..
10th Mch. Close	7.09	7.48	7.84	7.96
	pl. 8	pl. 9	pl. 10	pl.10

NEW YORK.

	May.	July	Oct.	Jan.
8th March. Close ..	8.89	9.04	9.30	..
9th March. Close ..	8.75	8.99	9.26	..
10th March. 11 a.m. ..	8.82	9.05	9.33	9.60
10 Mch. 12 noon ..	8.66	9.09	..	..
10th March. Close. ..	8.91	..	9.41	..

Several headache? Won't stop, mothing handy; Call at the nearest chemists; "Stearns' Headache Cure, please." One wafer gives almost instant relief. C-20

NEW ORLEANS.

	May.	July
8th March. Close	8.56	8.78
9th March. Close	8.50	8.71
10th March. 10 a.m.	8.55	8.76

WOOL AUCTION.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LIVERPOOL, March 11.

Wool Auction opened to-day with a cheerful tone.

17,407 Bales Offered.

Vicanere First White	Unquoted.
Vicanere Ordinary White	highest 12½d.
Vicanere Ordinary White	lowest 11d.
Candahar First White	highest 13½d.
Candahar First White	lowest 12d.
Candahar Ordinary White	highest 11½d.
Candahar Ordinary White	lowest 10d.
Bicanere White	highest 11d.
Bicanere White	lowest 8½d.

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	24 1/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Small supplies.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£200,000
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	1½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	1 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
" " " " 6 " ..	4⅝
Interest day to day loans	⅞
" 7 day market loans	¾

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, March 10th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-dey for	Rs. 60,00,000
Telegraphic Transfers Immediate	
Rs.21,06,000 were allotted to Calcutta } Rs. Rs. 5,31 000 " " Bombay } 2873000 Rs. 2,36,000 " " Madras }	
Tenders on Calcutta at } Par. Bombay at }	
Telegraphic Transfers Deferred	
Rs.26,19,000 were allotted to Calcutta } Rs. Rs. 3,90,000 " " Bombay } 3127000 Rs. 1,18,000 " " Madras }	
Tenders on Calcutta at } 1/3 and 31/32 Bombay at }	
(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta } 11% { above Bombay } { that rate	
" " Bombay } { in full	
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale ..	Rs. 61,05,000
Amount to be aliotted next Week	Rs. 60,00,000
Transfers on Madras	Rs. 3,50,000 @ 1/4 1/16.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, March 10th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	15/6
July-September	14/7 1/2
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and	
Karachi June.	15/7 1/2
July-September.	14/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
Jnne	17/7 1/2
July-September.	16/7 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and	
Karachi June.	17/9
July-September.	16/9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 11.

The market opened steady and advanced on receipt of the American telegrams.

There has been considerable business done in Broach for March and April and also in fine M. G. Khamgum-Akola for March.

Ready cotton has been steady and good demand, chiefly on Mill account.

We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach 205 March.
Fine M. G. Broach 206 March.
Fine M. G. Broach 204 April.
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola 166/F. March.
Fine M. G. Bengals 149 March
Fully Good Bengals 13/F. March.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MIDDAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach ..	204/5	..	204	25-3-15
"	204/5	..	..	25-5-15
H & G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	..	176	..	25-1-16
H. G.	..	136	..	25-3-15
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	149	..	..	"
Akola, Khgm ..	205	..	..	25-1-16
M. G. Sind "Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	152	139	..	25-3-15
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	186/7	..	..	"
M. G. Nagpore ..	184	..	..	"
M. G. Yeotmal ..	178	..	..	"
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	173	..	..	"
M. G. Oomrawatee (description) ..	169	..	..	"
M. G. Akola, Khgm. Fair staple ..	165/6	..	..	"
M. G.	167/8	..	..	25-5-15
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	207	"
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	192	"
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	199	"
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	215	"
M. G. Compts ..	..	..	213	"
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

ARRIVALS.

10th March 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish	723
Central India	688
Barsi & Nagpur	1,196
Berar	598
entral Provinces	67
Dhollera	1,054
Broach	2,276
Compts & Dharwar	249
Westerns	224
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	834
Sind	1,064
Total....	8,973
Total for 6 day's	74,549
" to date since 1st Sept. 1914..	1,171,367
" same time last season.....	2,088,706

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	6 Days.	Since 1st Jan.1915	Same period last year.
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	8,973 Cwts.	74,549 Cwts.	931,741 Cwts.	1,198,225 Cwts.
Wheat	3,574	46,262	455,983	503,050
Linseed	1,240	7,415	93,806	366.787
Rape, Rai, Mustard-Seeds	871	4,987	62,390	46,559
Gingellyseed	710	6,610	168,178	648,473
Poppyseed	..	6	191	3,242
Groundnut	899	8,389	289 940	518,682
Castorseed	5,418	22,824	239,834	420,439
Rice	1,826	91,775	1,035,177	841,739
Myrabolams	1,851	7,318	151,717	215,748
Cottonseed	7,691	43,134	832,952	1,761,321
Mowraseed	103	399	12,531	9,306
Gram	527	4,589	70,029	89,264
Joowari	7,856	42,838	283,300	360,944
Barley	..	18	6,428	8,324
Maize	11	70	1,852	429

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 31-32d. April.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4¼d.
Do. 4 m-s. do	1s. 4 5-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	172¾ nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	133½
Do. Shanghai	170½
60 d-s Yokohama	147¾.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes stood unchanged at Rs. 92¼.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98-3-8 (long dated) in a big lot.

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill share market presented a brisk appearance to-day and a fair volume of business was recorded at advancing rates. There was noticed a better inquiry for the Tata Iron and Steel shares.

In Mill shares David stood unchanged at Rs. 545 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 401¼. Standards improved to Rs. 915.

Madhavjis were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 1,090 to Rs. 1,100. A big lot of shares was reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,100 to-day.

Colabas moved up to Rs. 1,357½. Kohinoor stood firm at Rs. 685, Currimbhai declined to Rs. 172½. Phoenix were in demand at Rs. 165.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares kept steady at Rs. 860.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary share were placed at Rs. 91 and Deferred improved to Rs. 174.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares stood neglected Rs. 1,140.

Bank of Bombay shares were in request at Rs. 1,580.

Sialkot Narowal Ry. shares declined to Rs. 29½. Mandra Bhons improved to Rs. 49½. Sind Light Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 170.

New Mofussils changed hands at Rs. 760.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

February, 1913	Rs. 26,00,39,000
February, 1914	Rs. 21,71,11,000
February, 1915	Rs. 20,09,85,000

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London, for £1,000,000, offered for sale on Thursday, the 11th March, 1915, at 15 29-32 and 15 27-32d., the rupee respectively.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

The local Manager of the Bank has received telegraphic advice from his Head Office that at the General Meeting of the Shareholders held at Yokohama on the 10th instant, a half-yearly Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared, after carrying forward Yen. 1,335,000 and placing Yen. 350,000 to the Reserve Fund, which now stands at Yen. 19,600,000.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

In the Calcutta Share Market yesterday jute mill scrip shewed some improvement over the previous day, although there was an absence of activity in this section of the market and some irregularity was observed. Coal shares ruled quiet and unchanged. Tea shares changed hands to a limited extent at full rates. Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at 92-4, for small sums at 92-12.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A recent Notification of the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, authorises the following persons to audit the accounts of Mutual Life Assurance companies, in addition to the persons specified in sub-Rule (1) to Rule 11 A of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Rules 1913.

A fellow or an Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, London; or a Fellow or an Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland, and the holder of a certificate granted by a Local Government entitling the holder to act as such auditor throughout the province within which the principal place of business in British India of the Mutual Life Assurance Company is situate.

According to an Exchange telegram Herr Ballin, the general manager of the Hamburg-American Line, in the course of a conversation with a merchant from a neutral country recently expressed the view that the war would not be finished before May, 1916.

THE COMMERCE DEGREE.

COSTITUTION OF ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA BOARD.

The following Press Note was issued yesterday:—

In addressing the Bombay Government on the subject of the qualifications which should be required of auditors under the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, the Life Assurance Companies Act, VI of 1912, and the Provident Insurance Societies Act, V of 1912, the Government of India suggested that the Government College of Commerce in Bombay, the establishment of which was then in contemplation, might be utilized for the purpose of organizing instruction and conducting examinations for recognized accountants in India. They observed that it might be a convenience if the examination in accountancy which would be held in connexion with the College could be held at other important commercial centres also, the certificate awarded on its results being recognised as a certificate valid throughout India.

In reply, the Government of India were informed that the Bombay College of Commerce, besides teaching the course for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce of the Bombay University, would train students for a college diploma in accountancy, and that the Bombay Government were prepared to accept the suggestion that this diploma should be made the basis for the issue of certificates as auditors of companies and would endeavour to give effect to it. Action on this suggestion was, however, deferred pending the appointment of the permanent Principal of the College and consultation with him as to the measures to be organized for bringing it into operation.

The Governor in Council has now decided, with a view to giving effect to the proposals of the Government of India, to constitute a special body to which shall be entrusted the task of organizing and conducting the examinations for accountants and awarding a diploma in accountancy. This body will be closely associated with the Government College of Commerce, its members being also members of the Advisory Board of the College, the constitution of which was recently announced. Its designation will be "The Accountancy Diploma Board", and it will be composed of seven members, namely the Director of Public Instruction (Chairman), the Principal of the College, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, a senior Chartered Accountant, a senior Incorporated Accountant, and two experts in mercantile law.

The experts in accountancy and mercantile law having been selected, the Board as now constituted consists of the following members:—

Chairman.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp, M.A., Director of Public Instruction.

Members.

Mr. Percy Anstey, B.Sc. (London), Principal of the Government College of Commerce, Bombay.

The Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. H. G. Cocke, of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company, Chatered Accountants, Bombay.

Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, B.A., L.T., F.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant.

Mr. A. K. Donald, Barrister-at-Law, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

Mr. D. F. Mulla, M.A., LL.B., Advocate of the High Court, Bombay.

Mr. Aiyar will act as Secretary to the Board.

The Board will have before it a scheme drawn up by Mr. Aiyar for the institution of an examination for a diploma in accountancy. It will now proceed, in consultation with the Auditors' Council and after ascertaining and taking into consideration the views of leading men of business, to formulate its own detailed proposals for the institution of such an examination. Among the questions to be considered will be the minimum age limit for the grant of an accountant's certificate, the nature and extent of the practical training to be required from applicants for such certificate, and the special facilities to be afforded to those who are already in employment and consequently unable to attend lectures at a recognized institution. The detailed scheme will be published as soon as it has been considered and approved by Government.

RICE, COTTON AND SUGARCANE CROPS.

FINAL FORECASTS BY DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

The final forecasts of the Indian rice and cotton crops and a final memorandum upon the Indian sugarcane crop of the current season have been compiled by the Director of Statistics to the Government of India. The total estimated yield of rice is three per cent short of the revised figure of last year. Most of the deficiency is in Bihar and Orissa but the crop is also somewhat short in both Bengal and Burma.

The total estimated yield of cotton is three per cent more than the revised figure for last year, Bombay and the Central Provinces and Berar accounting for most of this increase.

As regards sugarcane the outturn is estimated at three per cent above the revised figure for last year and nearly six per cent above the average of the preceding five years, this improvement being due to conditions generally having improved in the latter part of the season, the area sown having been no less than nine per cent short of that sown last year.

THE KOMAGATA MARU AFFAIR.

THE TWO ARRESTED SINDHIS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Mar. 11.

It is understood that Mr. Narindas one of the two Sindhi students, who were detained in jail after the Komagata Maru affair, has been released by the Bombay Government on his giving a substantial security. The elder brother, Professor Javharmal, is still in custody.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 10

Tempaisan Maru	Haravka	Muke Feb. 28

March 11.

Aviemoor	Williams	Calcutta Feb. 26

DEPARTURES.

March 11

Rikard Nordrak	Hunn	Singapore
Queen Amelie	Mckay	Calcutta
Kasara	Gulliver	Persian Gulf
Baroda	Hoscroft	Basra
Kincraig	Abbott	Calcutta
City of Paris	Campbell	Liverpool
Karonga	Pattison	Calcutta
New Zealand Transport	Talak	Middlesbrough

The following vessels received Port clearance yesterday.

Steamer	New Zealand	for	Middlesbrough
"	Taman Maru	for	Kobe
"	Argyll	for	Leith etc.

The following vessels entered the dock for loading.

Steamer	Jinsen Maru	for	Japan

S. S. Tempaisan Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Tempaisan Maru, 3,358 tons, Captain S. Haravka, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Muke, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Aviemoor:—The steamer Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain C. F. Williams, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, which port she left on the 26th ultimo, with a cargo of coal and general goods on board.

S. S. Rikard Nordrak:—The Norwegian steamer Rikard Nordrak, 698 tons, Captain Hunn, left Bombay yesterday for Singapore, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. New Zealand Transport:—The steamer New Zealand Transport, 2,847 tons, Captain M. Talap, sailed yesterday for Middlesborough via Port Said and Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Toman Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Toman Maru, 3,134 tons, Captain A. Kobayashi, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Argyll:—The steamer Argyll, 2,281 tons, Captain W. Wood, will sail to-day for Leith and Middlesborough via Aden and Suez, with a general cargo.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Thursday, March, 11th 1915.

A. Steinturm	Wilson	W. & A. G & Co
C R City of Cairo	Parker	K. Nixon
D & E Barbarigo	Calcutta	Baldinno S. N, Co
M Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. S. N. Co
N Argyll	Wobd	W. & A. Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahsduri	Ahmed	B S. N. & Co
Indravati	Oosman	
Irrawadi	Goolam	
L. Sabarmati	Sabudin	

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Daisi Maru	Pama	T. M. & Co
4 "Hethas"	Benz	F. F. Campbell & Co
5 Zayani	Weeks	P. Gulf S. N. Co
6 Alesia	Green	W. & A. G. & Co
8 Java Maru	Fuchigami	N. Y. Kaisha
9 Jinsen Maru	Terada	N. Y. Kaisha
12. Taman Maru	Kobayashi	N. Y. Kaisha
15 Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
16 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
5 Nellore	Ganit	P. & O. S. N, Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

18 Swedagon	Creagh	Indo B. Petroleum Co
19 Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co
20 Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
21 Taiyabi	H. Kass	D. Nanji & Sons.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams	
Gallia	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtenay	
Irishmere	Leach	
Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Nellore	Grant	P. and O. Co
Tempasan Maru	Haravka	N. Y. Kaisha
Ujina	Abbot	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

March 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Steinturm (s) 350 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.; 800 bales cotton fly, S. Byramjee; 19 bales cotton rope waste, 86 bales cotton waste, 50 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 35 bales wool, E. Mohomed.

Alesia (s) 600 bales cotton fly, S. Byramjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Steinturm (s) 1,600 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers.

City of Cairo (s) 240 bales hemp, H. Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt (s) 1 bundle woollen carpets, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Zayani (s) 500 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.; 1,100 bales cotton, C. Boggiano and Co.; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 1 100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.; 430 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Daisai Maru (s) 25 cwts. niger seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 520 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Toman Maru (s) 50 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Java Maru (s) 206 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Jinsen Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 3,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nellore (s) 450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nellore (s) 1,000 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Jinsen Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Jinsen Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

SIAMESE RAID A KHEDDAH CAMP.

MILITARY POLICE ON THE SEARCH.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Mar. 11.

In connection with a report from Tavoy of a raid on a Keddah camp at Mawthit-Kok-Yebu village and theft of a double-barrelled shot gun, several dahs and other property by a party of Siamese armed with shot guns and swords last week, the District Superintendent of Police accompanied by the Adjutant of the Toungoo Battalion of military police with two detachments of Karen military police set out for the scene. On reaching the village on wagon they were informed that another party of armed men from across the border in Siam, who had two guns and dahs had been seen. A gun has been recovered from the first band. Two parties of Karen military police are out searching for the dacoits.

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BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

For particulars abbly to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.
Managing Director,

AGENTS WANTED.

67 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.

PRIZE COURT.

THE CASE OF THE KARA DENIZ.

FURTHER PROOF OF BONA FIDES REQUIRED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

SOCRATES ATYCHIDES .....*Claimant.*

MOURAD BEY .....*Master.*

Judgment in this matter, was delivered by his lordship yesterday. His lordship said:—On the 5th of November, 1914, war was declared between Great Britain and Turkey. On the 13th of November the Kara-Deniz, then lying in Bombay harbour, was captured as an enemy vessel by Lieut. Underhill, of his Majesty's Royal Garrison Artillery, under Government orders. On the 19th November the ship's papers were lodged in court with the usual affidavit. On the 21st November the writ was issued against the ship and the goods laden therein for the condemnation thereof as a lawful prize. On 15th January, 1915, one Socrates Atychides, hereinafter called the claimant, filed his claim to the ship. His petition in support of his claim alleged that he was a Persian subject, and that he had purchased the ship on the 15th August, 1914, at Constantinople from a Turkish Company called the Seir Sepani Co., that the sale had been completed the same day and that at the time of the capture, or at any other times material to the matter in the cause, no subject of the Turkish Government or enemy of Great Britain had any share, right, title and interest in the said ship. He prayed for the restitution of the ship and damages for her detention.

The Government solicitor filed an answer on the 22nd January denying that there was any valid transfer of the ship before the outbreak of hostilities.

This is the first cause to be tried by this court sitting as a Court of Admiralty in its Prize Jurisdiction in which the question at issue is whether the captured vessel is of an enemy or a neutral character. The court in such a cause has to administer the course of the Admiralty and the law of nations, but none-the-less it is true to say that in doing so it administers the law of England as applied in English Prize Courts, which is in effect the Common Law of nations as modified by International agreements.

The whole system of litigation and jurisprudence in the Prize Court is peculiar to itself. The procedure is regulated by the Prize Court Rules of 1914 and the only precedents which can be considered authoritative are the English Prize cases.

The hearing commenced on 22nd February when issues were raised. It was agreed by both sides that the issues relating to damages should stand over until it had been decided whether the capture was lawful or not. The evidence of the ship's officers which had been taken before the Registrar was put in, and the claimant and his witnesses were examined in Court. Leave was given to the claimant to cross-examine the ship's officers. Before the 15th of August, 1914, the Kara Deniz, a single screw steamship of 3,161 tons nett register was owned by the Seir Sepani, a Turkish Company owning a large fleet of 60 to 70 vessels. The first director of the company was Ismail Huchey Pasha, who was also chief of the Turkish Military Transport Department. The Captain of the ship, who had been in the service of the company for 24 years, has stated that it was in fact owned by the Turkish Government and that he considered himself a Government servant, and I accept this evidence. In any event it is clear that the Turkish Government controlled the movement of the company's ships and the uses to which they were put. Towards the end of June or the beginning of July the Kara Deniz left Constantinople on a voyage to Bombay touching at various intermediate ports. She arrived in Bombay in ballast on the 19th of August flying the Turkish flag and with Turkish officers and men. Hodeida was her last port of call, and on the 15th of August she was probably between 1,000 and 1,100 miles from Bombay. The Bombay agent for the ship was Mirza Mahomed Shirazi. Having previously sold his agency of the Bombay Persian Steam Navigation Company he went to Constantinople in May, 1914, where he seems to have secured the Bombay Agency from the Seir Sepani Company. This was an entirely new venture on the part of the company, as no vessel belonging to it had until then, or at least during the last 20 years, sailed for Bombay. Mirza telegraphed to the persons whom he had left in charge of his business in Bombay that he had secured the agency and telegrams were received by them from Jedah and Hodeidah announcing the departure of the ship from those places on the 7th and 13th August, respectively. The latter telegram must have been sent, as I shall show hereafter, by the company's agent after the ship's departure. On the 21st August the following telegram was despatched from Hodeidah to the ship's captain: "Kara Deniz sold to Persian, change the flag and signal, keep the crew on Persian Marine till the new crew arrives." The captain received this on the 24th of August and on or about the 25th August he hoisted the Persian flag.

WHAT HAPPENED IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

It is necessary now to deal with the events in Constantinople which had led to the dispatch of the telegram of the 21st August. The claimant, an orthodox Greek, who was born in Constantinople and lived there all his life, was up till about 3½ years ago a Turkish subject. Then in order to avoid the obligation of his sons to serve in the Turkish Army he became a Persian subject. He owned one ship and had a share in six more, the other sharers being either Turks or Germans. In partnership with a Turkish subject called Bachratio he conducted the business of the agency for these vessels, which since he became a Persian subject flew the Persian flag, with Bunder Abbas as their port of register, and traded mostly in the Black Sea. They carried troops for the Turkish Government, and in return for a subsidy carried mails for the Russian Government. The claimant said that he had, about the beginning of 1914, conceived the idea of running steamers from Busra to Constantinople and for that purpose had been endeavouring to purchase two steamers. First he negotiated for the purchase of two steamers lying at Halifax, North America, through a London broker, a Mr. Willis, then he negotiated for the purchase of two steamers called the Hella and the Constantinople. When the negotiations for the purchase of the Kara Deniz began is not quite clear. At first the claimant said they began after he had failed to secure the Hella and the Constantinople. In cross-examination he said he commenced private negotiations in December, 1913, or January, 1914, and the question is one of considerable importance. In any event ostensibly the bargain was concluded on the 15th August, the price fixed being £T15,000; the claimant to pay for the coal on board and the sellers to pay the wages of the crew up to that date. In addition the claimant said he had to pay £T3,500 in order to secure the purchase. The company had purchased the ship from its German owners five years before for £T15,000. The claimant paid £T5,000 of the £T15,000 in cash, and for the balance handed over a Treasury draft for £T10,000, being a part of a sum of £T120,000 or £T130,000 which was due by the Turkish Government for the transport of troops in the above-mentioned steamers. A sale deed was executed the same day which, together with a covering letter, was handed over some weeks later to the British Embassy in consequence of inquiries having been made regarding the transfer of the ship. These documents were packed up in the archives of the British Embassy owing to the imminence of war, and are not now available, but it may be taken as proved that according to the Municipal Law of Turkey and Persia the transfer of the ship on the 15th August to the claimant was complete. It is alleged that on the 15th August it was thought that the ship had not left Hodeidah and therefore information of the transfer was sent to that place. The Hodeidah Agent, on the 13 August, when he sent a cable to Bombay notifying the ship's departure, must probably have sent a similar message to Constantinople, but it may have been delayed in transmit. But considering the distance from Hodeidah to Bombay, about 2,000 miles and the speed of the vessel, 12 knots, it seems that she must have left Hodeidah before the 13th. About the beginning of September the claimant sent to the Persian Consul at Busrah certain documents including a certificate of sale given by the Persian Consul at Constantinople, and what the claimant called a journal issued by the Consulate in whihc the ship's arrival and departure at various ports could be noted. Two Persian flags and the Company's flag were also sent. All these were sent to Busrah because the claimant had wired to the captain to proceed to that port.

His Lordship then referred to several telegrams which had passed between the claimant and his agents, and continued:—On the 15th October the claimant having heard that one of his ships, the Tehran had been in collision at Piraeus, left for that port.

AFTER WAR WAS DECLARED.

After the war was declared on the 5th November he sent for his wife and family and remained himself at Piraeus until he left for Bombay on the 22nd November in order to prosecute this claim. On the 16th and 19th November the Persian Consul at Piraeus, at claimants' request, despatched messages to the Consul in Bombay inquiring if the Hamaden had left for Busrah and if not what was the state of the crew. The claimant arrived in Bombay on the 19th December having been detained ten days at Port Said. On the 10th January he telegraphed to his agent at Piraeus to send a Greek crew to Bombay. In fact, three officers, all Greeks, arrived in Bombay.

Article 55 of the Declaration of London 1909 deals with the transfer of enemy vessels to neutrals before the outbreak of hostilities. Art. 56 deals with the transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag after the outbreak of hostilities. Art. 57 deals with the determination of the neutral or enemy character of a vessel. By an Order in Council of the 20th August, 1914, Great Britain has adopted the Declaration during the present hostilities subject to certain modification with which I am not concerned in this case. Under the order the general report of the Drafting Committee shall be considered by all Prize Courts as an authoritative statement of the meaning and intention of the said Declaration, and such Courts should construe and interpret the provisions of the said Declaration by the light of the commentary given therein.

The preliminary provision to the Declaration states the signatory Powers are agreed that the rules contained in the following chapters correspond in substance with the generally recogized principles of International Law, but the three Articles above referred to contain many points of difference from the principles hitherto recognized by the English Prize Courts and I doubt whether they can be regarded as a satisfactory exposition of the principles which the framers of the Declaration intended should be binding in the future so that they can be applied without difficulty to any set of facts which may be brought before a Prize Court. Article 55 introduces certain artificial periods which cannot be found in any decision of any particular Prize Court belonging to any country and the facts of this case show clearly how undesirable it is to fetter the descretion of a Prize Court by such means. Nor does Article 55 appear to be exhaustive so that while following its provisions I must have recourse to English cases as well.

But for the change effected by Article 57 there would have been no difficulty in deciding this case. According to the authorities the claimant at the outbreak of hostilities, for the purposes of Prize Law, would be considered a Turkish subject by reason of his mercantile domicile unless within a reasonable time he transferred himself and his property to another country. (See the Ariel 2 English Prize Cases p. 606.) But this he had no intention of doing. It was by mere chance that he was at Peraeus when the war broke out, and in his evidence he said that he intended to go back as soon as the Dardanelles were opened to look after his business. It was immaterial to him whether war was going on or not.

However under Article 57 the neutral or enemy character of a vessel is determined by the flag she is entitled to fly irrespective of the personal status of the owner, and before the capture the Persian Government had recognized the vessel's right to fly the Persian flag.

As this transfer was effected more than 30 days before the outbreak of hostilities there is an absolute presumption that it is valid if it is unconditional, complete, and in conformity with the laws of the countries concerned and if its effect is such that neither the control nor the profits arising from the employment of the vessel remains in the same hands as before the transfer.

A SUSPICIOUS SALE.

It is contended for the captors that the transfer was effected when war was imminent and that the circumstances surrounding the sale were so suspicious that there is a "prima facie" case for thinking that it was effected in order to evade the consequences to which the vessel would be exposed, so that, though the transfer cannot be impeached on that account alone, the Court must be satisfied before releasing the vessel that the sale was absolute and bona fide. It is necessary, therefore, to consider what was the state of affairs in Constantinople on the 15th August, making special reference to the official correspondence published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 20th January, 1915, respecting events leading to the rupture of relations between Great Britain and Turkey. On the 10th August the Goeben and the Breslau, German men-of-war, arrived in the Dardanelles. On the 11th August, Sir Edward Grey telegraphed to Mr. Beaumont, then in charge of the British Embassy at Constantinople, that the ships should not be allowed to pass through the Straits and that they should either leave within twenty-four hours or be disarmed and laid up. Mr. Beaumont replied on the same day that the Goeben and Breslau had been purchased by Turkey and the officers and men would be allowed to return to Germany. Subsequent events showed that though these vessels were nominally transferred to Turkey the German officers and crew remained on board and that in spite of the Allies guaranteeing the independence and integrity of Turkey against any enemies that might wish to utilize the general European complications in order to attack her, German influence was too strong for those members of the Turkish Government who may have wished to maintain a strict neutrality. Preparations for war were pushed on under the directions of German officers and with the aid of German money and before the end of October hostile acts were committed against Russia and Great Britain.

TURKEY'S HOSTILE ACTS.

Although it may be said that on the 15th August, Turkey was not ready to break off relations with Great Britain, it cannot be denied that by not interning the officers and crews of the Goeben and Breslau, or at any rate sending them back to Germany, she laid herself open to an ultimatum being presented which she would not have complied with. The Grand Vizier may have been sincere in telling the British Ambassador that Turkey wished to observe strict neutrality, though in the light of after events this may be doubted, but the protestation of one member of the Government could be of little value when a breach of neutrality had been committed, and was being persisted in. The British Ambassador and his colleagues were of opinion that they should go on as long as possible without provoking a rupture, but the Turkish Government were not aware of this. There is, therefore, nothing improbable in the surmise that on the 15th August, Ismail was apprehensive regarding the Kara Deniz, the one vessel of the fleet which was in danger of being captured if war broke out and arranged with the claimant to transfer her to the Persian flag.

The claimant, an owner or part owner of seven ships largely used for transport purposes by the Turkish Government, must have been well known to him, and the fact that the Turkish Government was heavily indebted to the claimant may have made him anxious to keep in with such a influential person as Ismail. At present I am far from saying that such was actually the case, but certainly the state of affairs on the 15th August inevitably compels me to regard the transfer of the ship to the claimant with suspision, so that it is necessary to scrutinize closely the surrounding circumstances before I can be satisfied that the conditions set out in the second para of art. 55 have been complied with.

The claimant's ships had hitherto been trading in the Black Sea. Unless the Court was satisfied that the claimant's story was correct that at the beginning of the year he had made up his mind to establish a new line of bigger ships to trade between Busrah and Constantinople, it seemed strange that he should make this particular purchase. He may have known the Kara Deniz before she left Constantinople, but on the face of it the purchase was made at an excessive price and without any of the usual precautions being taken. No survey regarding her condition was possible; she might have been lost at the time, she was not insured and there was only the vendor's promise to pay the expenses of the vessel up to the 15th August. The claimant was certainly anxious that the vessel should start from Bombay for Busrah, but there was no evidence that he had made any arrangement there for an agent to look after the ship and secure cargo, nor was any attempt made to charge the officers and crew until long after the capture.

Judged by the ordinary rules of conduct, it cannot be said that the claimant acted as a prudent purchaser would be expected to act and at present I have only his own story as an explanation for his departure from such rules. It may be taken that according to the document of sale, the transfer was unconditional and on the price being paid would be complete under ordinary circumstances; but the transfer being effected while the vessel was in transition, the control of the ship would remain in the same manner as before the transfer until the purchaser took possession. In this way article 55 includes the hitherto accepted rule that in case of war either actual or imminent, a mere transfer by documents is not sufficient to change the property as against captors as long as the ship remains in transition because the title of the vendee cannot be completed by actual delivery. (See the Baltica 2 English Prize cases p. 630). What is sufficient to constitute delivery in the absence of the purchaser or his agent at the port where the vessel is due to arrive is not altogether clear, but it seems that if the captain of the ship recognises the purchaser as the owner and shows himself prepared to obey his orders, that would be sufficient in the absence of any evidence that the captain had secret instructions from the seller which he was prepared to follow as soon as he put to sea.

So far I am prepared to hold that on the face of things the transfer was unconditional and complete without any reservation by the parties that the seller should have any control over the ship. But as stated by the President in the case of the Towrni (Prize Cases No. 14, 15th October 1914), a Prize Court really regards the essential qualities of any transaction and tries to arrive at the realities of any particular case, and I have very grave doubts whether at this stage I have sufficient materials to arrive at the realities of this case.

FURTHER EVIDENCE NEEDED.

That the necessary documents are in order is not surprising but for the facts relating to the transfer I have only the claimant's own evidence. It may be perfectly genuine and if so can be corroborated by further evidence for which his counsel at the commencement of the hearing suggested commissions should issue if it was found necessary. What was done after it was known that the Bombay Port authorities did not recognise the right of the vessel to change her flag is not material. The fact that the claimant's agent at Piram after the capture arranged for the despatch of fresh officers and engineers and negotiated for the charter of the ship for a voyage in the Mediterranean, can throw no light on the realities of the transaction on the 15th August. The claimant and his agent may have acted in the belief that it was genuine and in the hope that they would make it appear to be so. It is certainly remarkable that except a few lines which have not been translated, and so, I presume, are not helpful to the claimant, in a letter of the 30th October written by the claimant's partner in Constantinople, not a single letter written after the 15th August with regard to the purchase, has been produced. The only thing the claimant appears to have done was to cable instructions for the vessel to get out of Bombay as soon as possible and go to Busrah. It is not even suggested that claimant wrote any letters so there is nothing in the point sought to be made by his counsel on the fact that Government who have powers to open all foreign correspondence have not been able to produce any evidence or writing to throw suspicion on the bona fide of the transfer.

The directions to the Captain to go to Busrah are consistent with a genuine intention on the part of the claimant that the vessel should commence a tending voyage from that port or with a desire to aid the ostensible seller to get the vessel to a Turkish Port. But the claimant has not suggested that he has any agents at Busra or that during the months that he was contemplating starting his new line he had attempted to find any one at Busra to act as agent for his ships. And it is certainly open to remark that a man should spend over £120,000 in getting a ship to Busra without arranging that some one should be there to look after the vessel, and procure freight or passengers. That is not as a rule left to the Captain. Then the fact that the vessel left Constantinople at the end of June or the beginning of July for Bombay on a new enterprise in accordance with an arrangement made by the Company with Shirazi is inconsistent with their having since January been negotiating with the claimant for her sale.

To sum up, there is a great deal on the record to show that Ismail Huchey transferred the vessel to the claimant to evade the consequences to which she would be exposed if war broke out. If war had broken out before the 14th September I should have sufficient grounds for condemning the vessel as lawful prize. But as even the period of 60 days has been exceeded I must be satisfied that in spite of the apparent validityy of the transfer the control of the vessel remained in the hands of the vendors. That may be very difficult, if not impossible for the captors to prove by direct evidence, but I think there is considerable justification for their asking me to hold on the evidence as it stands at present that it points inevitably to the conclusion that there was an arrangement between the claimant and the vendors that they should retain the control of the vessel and use the transfer as a means of getting her to the nearest Turkish Port under the Persian flag.

I, therefore, direct the cause to stand over for further proof. See the Johann Emilie 2 English Prize Cases 252. The claimant shall be given every facility to produce further evidence either by issue of commission or otherwise to establish the bona fides of his claim.

Solicitors for the claimant: Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas.

Solicitor for the Government: E. F. Nicholson.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CUSTODY OF A MINOR DAUGHTER.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

DAHYABHAI RUGHNATHDAS v. BAI PARVATI AND BAI CHANDA.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. M. S. Advani, District Judge of Surat, who dismissed the appellant's application for the custody of his minor daughter Mani.

Briefly the facts are these:—One Dahyabhai Rughnathdas applied to the District Court of Surat for the custody of his minor daughter Mani, alias Dhanvidya, under section 25 of the Guardians and Wards Act VIII of 1890. He alleged in his application that on 3rd May, 1914, his mother-in-law Parvati and his sister-in-law Chanda; opponent Nos. 1 & 2, removed his daughter Mani, aged 16 years, from his custody with the object of getting her married to an old man and to obtain money thereby. He also stated that he was the guardian of his minor daughter according to Hindu law, and therefore it was not necessary to obtain an order appointing or declaring him to be the guardian of the said minor.

The District Judge held that the applicant should first get himself appointed or declared guardian of Bai Mani under the Act, and then moved the Court for assistance under section 25 of the Act, and rejected the application. The applicant appealed against this decision.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments, held that there was nothing in the Act restricting the relief under section 25 to guardians appointed or declared by the Court only, and remanded the case to the Lower Court to decide according to law. The interim injunction against marrying the minor, issued by the High Court, was directed to be continued till the District Court was seized of the proceedings on remand.

Messrs. T. R. Desai, B. G. Rao and M. D. Daru appeared for the appellant.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for Respondents Nos. 1 and 2.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 12TH OF MARCH, 1915.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1150-13—Payne and Co. Abraham E J Abraham v Binodiram Balchand a firm v. Tyabjee D and Co. Part Heard

817-14.—Vachha and Co., Sorabji Kharshedji v. Gangadhar Hariba Chaudhari & anr., Kharas & Co.

866-14.—Little & Co., W. H. Brady & Co., Ld., v. The Indo China Mlg. Co., Ld., Payne and Co.

584-14.—Bhaishanker K. & G., The Poona Bank, Ltd., v. Bhagwanji Govindji and ors., Mathubhai J. & M.

586-14.—Bhaishanker K. & G., The Poona Bank, Ltd., v. Thaker Khatao Kuverji & ors., Matubhai J. & M.

693-14.—Nadirshaw & D., Haji Gulam Hussein Haji Moosa v. Haji Siddiek Haji Samar & anr., Raghavaya N. & Co.

112-14.—Hiralal & Co., Manilal Nanji Ludha and anr. v. Teppa Roopa, Little & Co.

635-14.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Carrimbhey Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visrum and ors., M. K. R. B. & Co., Jehangir M. and S., Manchershaw & N.

371-14.—Jehangir M. & S., Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors., M. K. R. B. & Co., Jehangir S. M. & H.

S. C. 98-15.—Rustamji and G., Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Harsey & Co., a firm, Motichand and D.

380-14.—Ardeshir B. & Co., Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba & ors. v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant & ors., Man H. M. & Co., Mulji and Th.

1193-13.—Khunderao L. & M., Tarachand Panalal and ors. v. Messrs. Waghji Walabhdas & Co., a firm and anr., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Surajmal & Co., Madhowji K. & C.

141-14.—Payne & Co., Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Goormukhrai Sukhanand a firm, M. K. R. B. & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beamau.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1059-14.—Purnanand & Co., Bhagwanji Ramji & Co., a firm v. Noor Mahomed Fazul & ors., Pocha & Co., Mans H. M. & Co., Part heard.

1250-14—Dastur & Co Harilal Ganesh v Pragji Vallabdas Manecklal & Co.

1031—14—Amin and D Chandulal Laldas and ors. v. Ruxmani widow and others Bhimji & Co., Unwala P. & P.

859-13—Mulla and M. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Jimbabai widow and ors, Ard H D and Co, Payne and Co, Matu J and M. Shroff D and D.

362-14.—Mulla & M., Hirji Jitha & Co., a firm v. Virji Mansi & ors., In Person Semetham B. & Co., Manchershaw & N.

209-14.—Jehangir G. & B., Ladkabai widow, v. Navivahu, widow and anr., Madh. K. & C.

1295-14.—G. B. Pandya, Keshav Ganesh Vaidya v. Bai Luxmibai widow, Manecklal & Co.

570-14.—Ard. H. D. & Co., Poonamchand Tulsiram v. Nemchand Dayabhai, Jam. R. & D.

1306-12.—Amin & D., Chaganlal Ambaram v. Hirabhai Bapubhai, Dikshit & P.

1318-14.—Mans. H. M. & Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Keshiv Khimraj a firm, Daph F. & D.

914-13.—Edg. G. W. & Co., Hormusji Bomonji Khan and anr. v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors., Jeh. G. & B. M. G. & Co., M. R. B. & Co., Un. P. & P. Edg. G. W. & Co.

1024-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Meherbai v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors., Jeh. G. & B. W. G. & Co., M. K. R. B. & Co., Edg. G. W. & Co.

1025-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Banubai v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan & ors., Jeh. G. & D. W. G. & Co., M. K. R. B. & Co., Edg. G. W. & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1030-14—Manecklal & Co. Abdul Karim Haji Esmail v. Mahomed Joosub Haji

Reference.

L. A. Reference 3-14.—E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy & ors., Edg. G. W. & Co. Little & Co.

Long Causes.

997-14—Ard H D & Co Abraham E J Abraham v Khetsedas Lachminarayan a firm and anr Malvi H M & R Dy D & Co.

424-14—Bhai K and G, Vassonji Sons and Co a firm v Haji Khanoo Moosa a firm, Little and Co.

772-13. Soonderdas & Co., Sobhagchand Magenchand v. Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P. & P.

233-14—Payne & Co Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji & ors v. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas & ors. Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

840-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moledina Haji Kassar Ludha & ors Bhai K & G.

934-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co & M.

841-14—In Person Rajabally Hyderally v Benjvallabhdas Purshotamdas & firm Motichand & D.

1021-14—M K R B and Co, Jehangir Rustomji Wadia v Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwala and anr, Vachha and Co.

1060-14—Payne and Co, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Nurani v Sullemanji Karimji a firm, In person, Jeh S M and H.

1037-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v The All India United Insurance Co Ltd Edgelow G W & Co.

993-14—Jehangir G and B. Bai Pamibai v Govind Karson Chhaya, Jam R and D.

S SCT. 594-21470/14—Ardeshir H D & Co Parbhudas Soorchand and anr v Parbhashanker Avleshwar Hiralal and Co.

1089-14—Patell and Ez, Chiranjilal Mahadev v Sudarmal Fulchand a firm, M K R B and Co.

867-14—Shroff D and D, Ardeshir Shapurji Itchapuria and anr v Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Kadar Jitekar, Mulji and Th.

966-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Daph F and D, Wadia G and Co, Craigie B and C, Raghavaya N and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Tyabji D and Co, Little and Co., Malvi H. M. and R. For Postponement.

1109-14—Man H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Narsi Jetha a firm, N C Dalal.

1110-14—Man H. M. and Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Channabhai Vella a firm, N. C Dalal.

1112-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Jetha Monsi a firm, In person.

1122-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Pasoo Ookada a firm. In person.

585-14—Bhai K and G. The Poona Bank Ld v Keshav Shridhar Bhosekar and ors, Matu J and M.

40-14—Shroff D and D, Bai Sakerbai widow v Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji Bhai K and G.

901-14—Mulla & M Sasrally Ebrahim and ani v Messrs Volkart Bro's firm Payne and Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

OBSTRUCTING NAVIGATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Schneider of the Port Officers' Staff, charged Govind Gopal and three other tindals of barges with causing obstruction to navigation.

The prosecution alleged that on the 22nd February the Dockmaster ordered the accused to make room for the hospital ship "Loyalty" to get into the Alexandra Dock, but they refused to carry out the order at once, with the result that the ship was delayed.

The first three accused were convicted and fined Rs. 30 each. The fourth accused was discharged, as he produced evidence to show that he was not on board his barge when the order to move away was given.

A DESERTER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Gunner Harold George Skinner of the R. F. A., was charged with deserting the Royal Field Artillery.

It was alleged that information had been received that the accused had deserted his Regiment at Agra. He was about to leave for Poona when he was arrested on Tuesday by Sergeant Kilcoin of the Bombay Police.

The accused pleaded guilty and was ordered to be handed over to the Military authorities.

PRIZE COURT IN KARACHI.

BANK'S CLAIM TO ENEMY SHIP'S CARGO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Mar. 11.

The Judicial Commissioner of Sind sitting as a Prize Court in Karachi has delivered judgment in the case in which the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Ltd., laid claim to a certain part of the cargo of the steamer Braunfels, an enemy ship.

The judgment was as follows:—This is a claim to the cargo of the steamer Braunfels, comprising of 220 bales of cotton, shipped by Messrs W. Wolf and Sons, of Bombay, to Hamburg. The consignee is an alien enemy. The consignors drew a Bill of Exchange for the price of the goods on the Pfalgische Bank, Munich. The Bill of Exchange was purchased by the applicants, the Chartered Bank of India, who received with it the bill of lading. The bill of Exchange was not honoured by the Pfalgische Bank and the applicants claim as holders of the bill of lading. The applicants claim that the assignment to them of the bill of lading was an absolute assignment. The Crown contends that it was not, and it is quite clear that the assignment was really by way of security only. The claimants therefore are pledgees of the goods and the recent decision in the case of the Odessa puts them out of court. The facts there were almost identical. The goods were shipped to a German firm in Hamburg by a neutral merchant who had drawn a bill of exchange in London. The claim was made by the London merchant who held the bill of lading as security for the credit he had given to the consignee. The Court applied to this claim the principle adopted in the "Marie Glaeser" that mortgages of ships will not be recognized by Prize Courts. And as to the argument that a pledgee had a special property in the goods the court replied that it was foreign to the jurisdiction and working of a Prize Court to take an account between pledgers and pledgees. The case of the Odessa is in conformity with the older decisions on the subject. Both in the Carloss Roses and the Ida (Roscoe, Vol. II, Page 268) the claimants held bills of lading as security for advances made and it was nevertheless held that they had no right to the goods which could be recognised by a Prize Court. The applicants' case is a hard one for I believe the transaction was a perfectly bona fide one, entered into in time of peace. But it is obvious that persons dealing with aliens may be losers in time of war and as said by Lord Stowell in the case of the Tobago those lending money on such security take this security subject to all the chances incident to it and amongst the rest the chances of war.

The claimants being merely pledgees of the goods I am constrained to dismiss the claim with costs.

ALLEGED CHEATING A BOARDING HOUSE KEEPER.

ARREST OF CAPTAIN SMUTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 11.

A Penang telegram states:—Captain Smuts was arrested on arrival of the steamer Bharat in consequence of a warrant issued against him by the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, on a charge of cheating Mrs. Grace Smith, propretress of a boarding house in Rangoon.

Dr. Ichitaro Shoji, Special Commissioner of Commerce appointed by the Japanese Government, to investigate the possibilities of Japanese trade in India, has arrived in Calcutta after visiting Madras, Bombay, Lahore and others towns in Northern India. He proposes to stay in Calcutta for about ten days before proceeding to Rangoon on his way to Japan.

BOMBAY INCOME TAX.

INCREASE OF 22 PER CENT IN COLLECTIONS.

The Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the report on the working of the Income Tax Act for the triennium ending 31st March, 1914, states:—

As compared with the preceding triennium, the total annual collections under all heads in round figures were as follows:—1908-11, total 1,44,66,000; 1911-14, total Rs. 1,76,83,000.

These figures represent an increase of 22 per cent.—towards which nearly all classes of assessees contributed. In order to arrive at a correct estimate of the incidence of the tax and of the causes underlying the growth in the revenue, the simplest method is to analyse the figures according to the headings or "Parts" under which income tax is collected, viz., Part I—Salaries, etc.; Part II—Companies; Part III—Securities; and Part IV—Other Sources.

Under Part I, which includes the tax collected on all salaries, pensions, annuities, etc., paid by (1) Government, (2) local authorities, (3) companies, public bodies and private employers, the total collections rose steadily from Rs. 9,93,000 in 1908-09 to Rs. 13,11,000 in 1913-14 or an increase of 32 per cent.—the number of assessees of both classes showing a rise in the latter year of 46 per cent. from 15,848 to 23,109. The collections under this part constitute about 20 per cent. of the total collections, while the share contributed by the City of Bombay is now only 60 per cent. of the whole as against 84 per cent. at the close of the last triennium.

The receipts under Part II—Companies represent about 15 per cent. of the total collections for the year. The fluctuations under this head mainly depend on the state of the cotton spinning and weaving industry.

The number of spinning and weaving companies contributing to income tax, which stood at 125 in 1908-09, fell to 101 in 1910-11, and rose again to 116 in 1913-14. Apart from these companies, the chief contributory to income tax under this part was Banking, from which source the collections rose from Rs. 67,000 in 1908-09 to Rs. 86,000 in 1910-11, and again to Rs. 1,06,000 in 1913-14, while the number of banks assessed in these years was 10, 17 and 28 respectively. In connection with these figures, it is to be remembered that the assessment of income for taxation in 1913-14 being the income which accrued in the year 1912-13, the recent financial crisis due to the failure of several large banking institutions had no effect upon the revenue of 1913-14. Under this Part, the receipts from Bombay City amounted to nearly 80 per cent. of the whole collections as against a percentage of 85 in the preceding triennium.

Collections under Part III—Securities—which constitute about 7 per cent. of the whole collections, amounted to Rs. 4,60,000 in 1913-14 as against Rs. 3,30,0000 in 1908-09 an increase of 18 per cent, While the bulk of the taxation is derived from income on Government securities, the tax collected under the head on securities of local authorities and companies shows a proportionately greater increase.

Under Part IV—Other Sources—which is the most important of the four parts—the collections and the percentages which they bore to the total collections during the past two years are shown below year by year:—

Bombay City has the predominant share under this part also—supplying about 30 per cent. of the assessees, and as in the past triennium about 58 per cent. of the total receipts.

As compared with the year 1908-09, the total number of assessees in Bombay City under all Parts in the year 1913-14 increased from 22,000 to 30,000 and of appeals from 4,000 to 6,500. During the same period the number of assessees in the Presidency, Sind and Aden rose from 23,000 to 29,000, while the increase in appeals amounted to 1,238. Of the appeals nearly 39 per cent. failed in Bombay, and about 65 per cent. elsewhere. The high percentage of failures especially outside Bombay shows that the practice of lodging baseless appeals in the hope of securing a reduction still prevails.

The statistics for the two triennia which have now come under review afford ample proof of the rapid growth of prosperity in the Presidency which has taken place during recent years. Owing to the assistance and advice rendered by Mr. Hartley, the administration of the Act in the larger towns of the mofussil has shown a marked improvement. In Bombay City itself Mr. Hartley's administration has been carried on with efficiency and success, in recognition of which the Governor in Council is pleased to place on record his cordial acknowledgments.

ARMY OFFICERS AND INCOME TAX.

NOT TO BE LEVIED DURING THE PRESENT WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 11.

The Government of India have decided that neither British nor Indian income tax will be recovered from the pay of Officers, Warrant and Non Commissioned, and men serving with the Indian Expediionary Forces during the present war.

Scarlet fever has appeared among the 2nd-4th Somerset Light Infantry in the Baird barracks, Bangalore. The Regiment therefore has gone under canvas.

Zymole Trokeys stop that rattle in your voice. They are pleasant to use if your throat feels husky. Try them and be convinced. Then you will never be without them. E-19

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Morea wtih English Mails of 20th ultimo, due at day-break.
Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Schools Prize Distribution, H. E. Lady Willingdon presiding, Elphinstone High School, 5-30 p.m.
Presentation of Farewell Address to Sir James Begbie, on behalf of Indian Mercantile Community, Bank of Bombay, 4-30 p.m.
Depressed Classes Mission Annual Meeting and Prize Distribution, Parel, 6 p. m.
Bombay Millowners' Association, Balloting for a Trustee on the Improvement Trust Board.
Simplex Mills Co., Ordinary General Meeting, Canada Building, 2-45 p.m.
Mails for Ceylon and Australia per s.s. Morea will be closed at the G. P. O. at 10 a.m.
Prof. H. K. Mehta's illustrated lecture on "Electricity with Experiments—Part IV," under the auspices of Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, Framji Kavasji Institute, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Palace of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m. The pantominne "Dick Whittington and His Cat."

SATURDAY, March 13.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Bombay Races, 12th Extra Meeting, Mahalaxmi Race Course.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta begins.
Maharashtra Natak Mandali, "Premasanyasa," Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, 9 p.m.
King George English School, Dadar, prize distribution, 5-30 p.m.
Esplanade Bandstand.—Gaiety Stars' performance in aid of War Fund.
Gaiety Palace of Varieties, 6-30 p.m. The pantominne "Dick Whittington and His Cat." 9-30 p.m. a gala Al Fresco Entertainment at Esplanade Bandstand.

SUNDAY, MARCH 14.

King George English School, Dadar, Social Gathering.
Maharashtra Natak Mandali, "Taramandal," Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, 3-15 p.m.

MONDAY, March 15.

Garden Party at Government House at 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

Lord and Lady Willingdon leave for Delhi on a visit to H. E. the Viceroy.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

St. Patrick's Day: Irish Festival Dinner, Masonic Hall, 8-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Veladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, near Churni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

DENHAM-WHITE—At Meerut, on the 27th February, the wife of Captain A. Denham-White, I. M. S., of a daughter.
LAWTHER—At Calcutta, on the 5th instant, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Lawther of Gya, a daughter.
CORBETT—On the 27th January, 1915, at Backwell, near Bristol, to the wife of Captain D. M. Corbett, R. A. M. C., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ROBERTS—ORDE—At St. Mary Abbots, Kensington London by the Vicar, on 3rd February, Alexander James Roberts of St. Mary's, Newport, Shropshire, England, to Sophia Elsie, youngest daughter of the late J. S. Orde and Mrs. Orde of Meerut.
SHERMAN—BARCKLEY—On the 27th February, at St. Mark's, Akyab, Victor Sherman to Olive Crichton Barckley.
LITCHFIELD—On Thursday, the 28th January, 1915, at 7, St. John's Avenue, Boscombe, Hants, Lieut.-Colonel Edmund Fisher Litchfield, late Bengal L.I., aged 79.
SARGENT—On the 28th January, 1915, at Bedford, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Brigade Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel I. F. Sargent, I.M.S.

BAND AT THE STATION HOSPITAL, COLABA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 p.m. for the entertainment of the wounded Officers and men.

P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS,

The Mail steamer Morea, with the English Mails of the 20th ult., is expected in Bombay at day break to-day.

The Egypt, with the Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Saturday the 13h instant. The Egypt sails again the same night for England with the Homeward Mails.

The Malta with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Sunday.

The P. & O. Company's Arabia with the outward Mails of the 27th ultimo passed Suez at 2 a.m. on Thursday the 11th instant.

WOUNDED FROM THE WEST.

The steamer Bandra arrived here yesterday from Marseilles, which port she left on the 16th ultimo, with 17 British and 592 Indian wounded and invalided soldiers from the front.

LADY WILLINGDON'S GIFT TO RUXMANI HINDU LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has sent a donation of Rs. 100/- to the Ruxmani Hindu Lying-in Hospital in appreciation of the good work that is done by the Hospital. Dr. M. V. Mehta, the Physician-in-charge has obtained her Excellency's consent to have two beds fitted up and named after her Excellency.

PROFESSOR H. K. MEHTA'S LECTURE.

The Fifth lecture of the year under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali", will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framji Kavasji Institute at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day by Professor H. K. Mehta M.A., B. Sc., of Elphinstone College. The topic selected for the evening is "Electricity with Experiments —Part IV". This lecture which will be the Fourth of his intended series of six lectures on "Electricity" will be illustrated by experiments and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali, etc., as usual.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Two attacks and one death from plague and three attacks and four deaths from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Wednesday, the plague attacks being reported from Mahim and Dhobi Talao. There were no cases of Cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 76, as compared with 116 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 91 of 1913. The total number of rats caught during the day was 2,202, out of which 20 were found to be plague stricken. Dongri contributed 9 of these latter, Umerkhadi 3, Middle and Lower Colaba 2, Chukla 2, and Mandvi, Market, Fanaswadi and Girgaum 1 each.

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH FUND.

The University of Bombay has recently created a small Research Fund to assist investigators in various branches of knowledge in the progress of their work. The Syndicate invites applications from research workers for grants to help them in the work they are undertaking. Such grants will be made for expenses for purchase of material, for local expenses where investigation demands them, for the copying of documents or inscriptions, for working up of results, and similar purposes. Applications, giving full details regarding the work on which the applicant has been engaged, the probable amount of the grant required and the purpose for which it is required, should be made to the University Registrar on or before the 30th June 1915.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

"DICK WHITTINGTON" AT THE GAIETY PALACE.

"Dick Whittington," which was put on at the Gaiety Palace last night, is pantomime at its best. It is crisp and snappy; it it right bang up-to-date; it comprises any amount of fuuny business, and tuneful, catchy songs; and it "goes" all the time. We have seen many English pantomimes which were not so entertaining—and these were shows in which the pricipal numbered perhaps twenty, and the chorus double that number. "Dick Whittington" at the Gaiety is done by five people, and one of them—Mr. Lew Marks to wit is not only the principal comedian, but the producer, stage-manager and another as well.

The fact that the panto is so genuinely amusing, that it runs so smoothly, and that there is not, in the language of the Press agent, a dull moment from the rise to the fall of the curtain, is a high testimony to Mr. Marks' abilities in each of the many characters he plays,—both on the stage and off.

He has written his piece round the personalities of his little company, and 'as provided each member of it with a part which just suits, the result being that the artistes work with a will, and give of their very best, appearing to enjoy themselves just as much as the audience undubitably did last night.

Mr. Marks himself, for instance, was as happy as he could possibly be all the time he was "on", whether it was as King Rat, Alderman Fitzwarren or the Sultan of Morocco; while as Sarah the Cook, May Sherrard had an absolute night out. Good May Sherrard is always, but last night she was extra good, and she sang and danced and talked in a way which showed that she, at any rate, was having a good time. The spirit of fun and frivolity that obviously animated Miss Sherrard and Lew Marks, proved infectious. The other artists,—Little Mona, Miss Nora Moore and Tom Champion—caught it, and gave of their best, the result being an entertainment which took the house by storm.

The scenery, specially painted for this production, was something quite out of the ordinary for Bombay, and helped to make of "Dick Whittington" a pantomime that should be seen.

The pictures included several fine war films.

LODGE "IMPERIAL BROTHERHOOD."

ANNUAL DINNER.

There was a large and representative gathering both of Masons and non-Masons at the Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday evening, when Lodge "Imperial Brotherhood," No. 1041, Scottish Constitution, entertained a number of guests at its Annual Dinner. Lord Willingdon Master of the Lodge, presided and he was supported by a company which included:—

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, I.C.S., the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, Mons: C. L. Barrett, Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, I.C.S., Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Bart. the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, C.S.I., I.C.S., Sir G. G. Patwardhan of Miraj, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji, Mr. Jehangeer Cursetjee Mistree, Capt. F. W. Caulfield, Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S., Mr. M. N. Hogg, Mr. D. B. Binning, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Mr. A. Turner Laing, Ltd.-Col. S. C. Evans, the Chief of Sangli, Mr. K. R. Dave, the Hon. Mr. Justice, L. A. Shah, the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, C.I.E., Capt. W. Lumsden, Mr. P. R. Cadell C.I.E., I.C.S., Divan Bahadur G. S. Rao, the Hon. Sir F. L. Sprott, Mr. Mirza A. Mahomed Khan, Nawab Ibrahim Khan of Sachin, Ltd.-Col. W. E. Jennings, I.M.S., the Chief of Aundh, Mr. P.C. Sethna, Ltd.-Col A. Street, I.M.S., Mr. B. J. Desai, Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, Mr. N. H. Moos, Mr. J. Nissim, I.C.S., Rajasaheb Pant, Mr. L. Kirloskar, Major Gordon Tucker, I.M.S., Capt. de Gaijer, Dr. K. D. Cooper, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., Mr. H. P. Gibbs, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kothari, the Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., Capt. S. R Drury Lowe, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, Mr J. T. Turner, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. G. V. Desai, Mr. M. H. Dehdasti, Mr. J. P. Crerar, I.C.S., the Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy, the Hon. Mr. J. A. MacBain, Dr. E. Faulkner, Mr. A. H. Simcox, I.C.S., Mr. Jolley, Major H. Hepper, Mr. R. Woollcombe, Major M. W. Ferrar, Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., Mr. N. W. Kemp, Mr. Goolamhoosen Currimbhoy, and others.

After the usual Craft Toasts Lord Willingdon proposed the toast of the guests to which Sir Richard Lamb, Capt. Lumsden, the Hon. Mr. Kothari and Monsr: Barrett responded. Dr. Faulkner, Mr. Simcox, Mr. Binning and Mr. Gibbs contributed towards the musical entertainment.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

OPENING OF APPRENTICES HOME.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON IMPERIAL DUTY.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon performed an interesting ceremony yesterday afternoon by opening the Apprentices' Home managed by the Young Men's Christian Association, which, hereafter, will be known as "Procter Branch" of the Association in commemoration of the great services readered to the Association by their late President Sir Henry Procter.

On arrival their Excellencies were received by Mr. D. M. Inglis, President of the Association, who introduced the members of the Branch Committee to them. A beautiful baskets of flowers was then presented to her Excellency by Miss Madge Bennett, after which Mr. Inglis presented a silver key to his Excellency and requested him to open the main door and declare the building open. His Excellency having done so, the silver key was presented to him. Their Excellencies were then shown round the building and they spent about quarter of an hour in thoroughly inspecting the same.

The proceedings then commenced with the singing of hymn "O God our Help in Ages Past" after which the assembly was led into prayers by the Rev. R. M. Gray.

HISTORY OF THE HOME.

The President then addressed the gathering. He said:—

We believe that the opening of this building will mark a new epoch in the work of the Association, in the interests of the young apprentices in this city, and we feel confident that, as a result of the work to be carried on the city will be enriched by citizens of undoubted character. The Apprentices Home which was taken over by the Y M. C. A. in October, 1907, was started by the Bombay Education Society in 1880 to provide at a nominal charge a home for boys learning trades.

He traced the history of the Home from 1880 until it was taken over by the Y. M. C. A., and went on to say: In the early part of 1911. a specially gifted Superintendent was secured in the person of Mr. W Blackford; much more suitable premises were obtained for the Home in Mazagon; and before long a wonderful change for the better appeared in the Home and in the boys themselves. Mr. Blackford was a big, kindly man who hid a warm, Christian heart under a stern exterior. Laziness or slackness of any kind was abhorrent to him. Many a boy will be grateful in the future for the "telling off" he received from Mr. Blackford when detected in anything mean. Mr. Blackford's death in July was a severe loss to the Association. Since his death Mrs. Blackford has carried on the general management, the boys themselves making it a point of honour to back her up and maintain order, thus manifesting a spirit of loyalty and affection which cannot be too highly commended.

The Apprentices' Home has for several years past been very nearly self-supporting. With the aid of a generous grant from Government and an annual contribution from the G. I. P. Railway, it has not been necessary to draw upon the General Funds of the Association for a very large sum per annum, but with the advent of the new building additional responsibility will rest upon the Association but we feel confident that we shall not have to appeal to the public in vain.

The old designation "Apprentices' Home" is to give place to a new one and in future this building will be known as the "Procter Branch" of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association. It has been named after Sir Henry Procter who, for so many years, has been deeply interested in the work of the Association; and in all work for young men. Through his energies the Association will shortly possess four modern and up-to-date buildings in this city and he has always given his time, money and experience, to further the work which has been carried on. The new building which your Excellency has opened to-day has been erected at a cost of Rs. 90,000, half of this amount being contributed by citizens and the remainder generously contributed by Government.

One of the great problems with regard to apprentices in the city is to find suitable accommodation during the apprenticeship and failing it so many boys and young men have become physical and moral wrecks simply because of lack of suitable accommodation, and being compelled to live in the bazar under adverse circumstances. At the present time we have 26 boys in the Home but with our new building we will be able to accommodate 50.

We have been fortunate in securing Mr. Alec. Hinds, Associate General Secretary of the Liverpool Association, as Secretary of this Branch. Mr. Hinds is expected to arrive in Bombay early in April, and we bespeak both for him and the Branch the hearty co-operation of all our members and friends.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor next addressed the assembly. He said:—Ladies and gentlemen, I need hardly tell you what a real pleasure it is to Lady Willingdon and myself to be present here this afternoon and to myself more particularly for having had the opportunity of showing my appreciation of the work of the Society by having been given the chance of performing the initial ceremony of opening this beautiful building. To all those, who are responsible for the uprising of this edifice, we extend our most cordial and warm congratulations and we sincerely trust that the good work set out to the young men entering this edifice may in future years be thoroughly fulfilled. Now, Mr. President, I have listened with the greatest interest to the life history that you have given us of this particular branch of your Society. It is a history of considerable ups and downs, and strenuous efforts amid adversity at times, and a history of constant generosity of a beneficient Government (laughter and applause). You may be certain of this, if I may be allowed to say so in the absence of my Finance Minister that as the Govenor of this Presidency I can assure you that you can always hope that the Society and its well-being will hold a very warm corner in the heart of the Government of Bombay (applause). I should like to make one or two observations about the Society as it applies to men who are giving their lives to it. To most of us who have travelled about the world or have lived in various parts of the British Empire and visited great cities, it must have been perfectly clear what an immense thing it is to give the young men, who are open to all temptation, help and opportunity of living clean, honourable and upright lives. There is one reason for it. I often wonder and I often think whether we Englishmen ever really take into serious consideration the responsibility that lies upon us from a really Imperial point of view as to how we live our lives in the various parts of the Empire, particularly in India. There are great many men who come out to India and who say to themselves we are here for a particular job and we have to do our work and after doing that work shall go home and there rest content. May I say that this is a very small part of Imperial duty. I feel very strongly that it is the duty of every single Englishman, whether he grows up in the Empire, or whether he comes from any part of the Empire, to realise that he has got to live a life and set such example which would gain for him feelings of respect esteem and regard of all people who live around him (applause.) A man who lives a clean, upright, straight and honourable life does a great Imperial service. Man who lives a self-indulgent, vicious, and non-religious life and who takes no interest in really getting the position of mutual esteem and regard among his people, is not doing his duty to the Empire. That is why I am particularly glad to be here to-day for I see in this home as in other organisations a building where young men can grow up, and they have every opportunity of growing up —and it would be a great shame if they did not grow up—useful and honourable citizens of the Empire. It is for this reason that I rejoice to be here and to be able to congratulate this organisation in regard to this particular home upon its great future and I trust there may be very many young men who may emerge from the portals of this house and help in the great and solid work of building a great Imperial structure (applause).

Sir Henry E. Procter then proposed a vote of thanks to their Excellencies. In doing so, he assured their Excellencies that the Association heartily appreciated their presence and their kindness in finding time to go over there and perform this ceremony. He was extremely sorry, however, that the Byculla branch was not ready, as her Excellency had promised to open it and was extremely disappointed on learning that the building was not ready. But he assured her Excellency that the building was in existance and he hoped that in the coming cold weather their Excellencies would allow them to take them round the City and to show them their four buildings. He thanked his Excellency for the very kind words he had spoken about their duty, words which they all endorsed and words which would be remembered by them all for years to come.

Sir Henry then thanked the Indian National Council for the great help they had given in the past and for lending to them the services of Mr. Shettie as their architect. He also thanked Mr. Hart, who, he said, had done more good to the young men in this country than anyone else he knew. He next thanked the members of the other communities whom he had approached for funds and from not a single one of whom he had met with a refusal. He mentioned this more particularly as he wished every member of the Association to realise that they owed their buildings to those communities and he hoped that if in future any one of the members had an opportunity of rendering any service to any other member of those communities, he would do so.

The vote was carried with acclamation and the gathering dispersed after partaking of refreshments and the singing of the National Anthem.

BOMBAY MARRIAGES.

Two marriages of local interest took place in Bombay on Wednesday.

At the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, Professor A. J. Turner, son of the late Mr. John and Mrs. Turner, was married to Miss Mita Aspden, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Aspden of Forton and Bombay. Miss Olga Aspden was bridesmaid. The wedding breakfast took place at the Taj Mahal Hotel, and the cake was supplied by Messrs. Mongini Brothers.

Mr. F. W. Barlow, second son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Barlow, Brackendale, Moulton,, Cheshire, was married to Mary Florence, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Davey, Khandalla, Wallington, Surrey.

The bride, who was charmingly dressed in white Crepe-de-Chine trimmed with Pink was given away by her brother-in-law Mr. P. Sheels Dixon.

The wedding breakfast was supplied by the Taj Mahal Hotel.

POLICE OFFICER INJURED.

ATTACKED FROM BEHIND AND THROTTLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

A police officer has been admitted into hospital suffering from injuries which he states he received while going on his rounds in the Chinese quarter of the city early Tuesday morning. The officer says he was attacked from behind and after being knocked down was throttled until he became unconscious. Jewish and Chinese gambling dens have recently been raided in this area and it is thought the sergeant was suspected of being a spy.

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SINGLES FINAL.

A number had to stand to watch the final of the Singles yesterday between Rangarao and N. Naoroji, and the game was well worth seeing. The score was as one-sided as when the former beat Engineer, but the actual play was very much more classy and more of an exhibition of real tennis. There was nothing of the pat-ball about the rallies as, to use a cricket expression, neither allowed the ball to hit the bat. Both kept it very low except in an occassional lob and cut did not allow much bounce, whereas each was quick to see an opening and take it. Rangarao played delightful Tennis and has a very large stock of strokes to rely upon. He was much more accurate in his long drives to the back line, his volleying was remarkably sound and he brought off many particularly deceptive strokes in returning the ball from left to right with a sudden wrist turn. Where he scored heavily towards the end was with a shot to the corner his opponent was in at the very moment when the latter was making a move to cover the other side. Navroji took his beating like a sportsman, as it must be admitted that where the play neared from straight driving he met his superior. His weakness lay in back-hand play, but he made a good fight for it trying different plans without success. At the back Rangarao got him on the move from side to side and near the net he was passed in an irritating but none-the-less clever manner. Against a weaker player his long and powerful drives would have been effective, but well placed as they were the return had quite as much power behind it. Many very nice shots came from his side, particularly down the side lines, but, as remarked, the score about indicates the strength of the two players.

Rangarao opened with an easy game, but after losing two points Navroji then went straight out and by good long placing took a long game from his opponent's scores. After a double fault he won his own without losing another point and led at 3-1. This was all he could do, however, as Rangarao ran out with five successive games. He was wonderfully accurate, pressing his opponents well back, the latter sending out in trying to assume the offensive. Winning the next three fairly comfortably he was in the lead and proceeded to go to set with two love games.

Navroji won the first of the next very easily but Rangarao drew level, the last point of his serve well contested with Navroji getting up hard shots cleverly. Some good play was seen in the next, Navroji twice scoring at the net, but he lost it and with a good serve and side lino shots Rangarao went further ahead. He got Navroji badly tied up in the next and led at 4-1. Here Navroji took the other's serve without response, but with excellent volleying Rangarao again ran out with two love games.

Neither has had a particularly hard time in getting to the final, and both are always good to follow with admirably long driving and a good, open game. They have improved since last year, and as both are quite young there is reason to expect them to continue doing so. Dr. Fyzee's experience was too much for the present holder last year, but in this respect the latter's improvement is particularly noticeable. He keeps a very cool head and his resourcefulness and anticipation are really good.

Result:—
Rangarao beat N. Navroji, 6-3, 6-2.
Full results are:—

SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND.

M. F. Nicholson beat F. D. Nicholson, 6-4,6-3; J. A. D. Navroji beat S. Aziz Ali, 6-3, 6-4; D. Pant beat V. Ankamma, W. O.; S. Calvocoressi beat G. G. Hetcher, 6-2, 5-7, 8-6; J. R. Gunjikar beat S. F. Pearcey, 6-4, 7-5; N. F. Navroji beat T. A. Kemble, 6-2, 6-1; R. R. Hamer beat V. N. Chanderakar, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3; S. B. Modi beat S. S. Shelke, 6-1, 6-2; N. D. Rangarao beat V. V. Bhadkamkar, 6-2, 6-2; M. R. Grandhi beat F. F. Portlock, 10-8, 6-3; E. J. Bunbury beat H. L. Simms, 6-4, 5-7, 6-2; W. Reid beat N. Krishnaswamy Rao, 6-0, 6-0; N. P. Engineer beat A. B. Shirgaokar, 6-3, 6-2; R. D. England beat F. C. Devaraj Urs, 6-1, 6-4; A. B. Modak beat M. S. R. Pandit, 6-4, 6-2, R. D. Karve, Bye.

SECOND ROUND.

J. Navroji beat Nicholson, 6-4, 6-4; Pant beat Calvocoressi, 6-0, 6-2; N. Navroji beat Gunjikar, 8-6, 6-1; Modi beat Hamer, 6-1, 6-3; Rangarao beat Gradhi, 7-5, 6-1; W. Reid beat Bunbury, 6-1, 8-6; Engineers beat England, 9-5, 6-1; Modak beat Karve, 6-3, 6-0.

THIRD ROUND.

J. Navroji beat Pant, 6-3, 6-4; N. Navroji beat Modi, 6-3, 6-4; Rangarao beat Reid, 6-1, 6-1; Engineer beat Modak, 6-0, 6-1.

SEMI-FINALS.

N. Navroji beat J. Navroji, 6-2, 6-4; Rangarao beat Engineer, 6-4, 6-1.

FINAL.

Rangarao beat N. Navroji, 6-3, 6-2.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

Following is the draw for the Mixed Doubles:—

Binning and Miss Simcox Scr., Medley and Mrs. Trevor Robinson pl. 2/6 Mr. and Mrs. Anstey Scr., Byes; Mr. and Mrs. Portlock — 15/3 v Powell and Mrs. Taylor pl. 2/6; Kemble and Mrs. Turner — 15 Marryat and Mrs. Blunt — 15; Bagshawe and Miss Cleaver — 2/6 v Cook and Mrs. Mackay pl. 4/6; Jackson and Mrs. Saxby — 15 v Mr. and Mrs. Margolonth pl. 4/6; Capt. and Mrs. Graham — 2/6 v Nicholson and Miss E. Simcox Scr.; Froom and Mrs. Nelson — 15 v Mr. and Mrs. W. Reid — 4/6; Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery pl. 4/6 v Wilson and Mrs. Knight pl. 4/6; Mr. and Mrs. England 40 v Pechey and Miss Evan Thomas pl. 3/6; Mr. and Mrs. Cocke pl. 2/6 v Mr. and Mrs. Weir pl. 4/6; Trevor Robinson and Mrs. Laidlaw — 15, Begbie and Mrs. Hunt — 2/6, Mr. and Mrs. Stileman pl. 5/6 and Mr. and Mrs. Simms Scr., Byes.

First round to be finished by 20th inst.

SATURDAY'S RACING.

TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS AND ACCEPTANCES.

Horses struck out after publication of the weights are printed in italics.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Lumination	9 12	Smirk	8 4
Santa Barbara	8 13	*Parkhill*	8 3
Pretty Good		Bachelor's Knot	7 12
Sort	8 12	Seigneurie	7 6
Forfeit	8 5	Yvett	7 2
Gipsy's Advice	8 5	Ute	7 0

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE MINTO PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Lady Douglas	9 3	First Venture	8 3
Impecunious	9 0	Katharos	8 2
North	8 7	*Spring Daisy*	8 1
Sly Kiss	8 7	Adelaide II	8 1
Dorothy Forster	8 5	Lord Reay	7 5
		Partial Eclipse	7 3

THE DAMASCUS PLATE.—Distance about 1½ Miles.

Nakib	9 13	Singer	8 4
Dhaman	9 5	Sir Knight	7 12
Thank You	8 11	*Real Gold*	7 12
Beyrut	8 11	Terror	7 9
Sparrow Hawk	8 9	Gowahajmer	7 9
Young Majub	8 7	Mexico	7 9
		Haify	7 4

THE VIHAR PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight.).

Maasal	9 5	Sweden	8 5
Soomsam	9 0	*Mat-hat-Baig*	8 4
Saidan	8 11	Nainava	8 3
Red Silk	8 9	*Gafal*	7 13
Bravo	8 8	Tenebreuse	7 13
Dhaidan	8 8	Wellington	7 11
Burg	8 7	Beethoven	7 0

THE TROMBAY PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Kaiser	9 0	Saood	8 3
Ruby Fish	8 13	Red Fish	8 3
Sirmust	8 13	Matador	8 2
The Tetrarch	8 8	Investment	8 1
Zigomar	8 7	Engine	7 13
Cyprus	8 7	Back Bay	7 12
Flying Machine	8 6	Vellard	7 11
		Biglig	7 10

DIVISION II.—

Quality	9 5	Royalist	8 1
Old China	8 13	Hurchan	8 1
Lotus	8 12	Cardiff	8 1
Aye Aye Sir	8 10	Baltic	7 12
Present	8 8	*Specs*	7 12
Red Flag	8 6	Sherali	7 10
Jawan	8 2	Hongkong	7 8
		Faleh Khan	7 7

DIVISION III.

Kaiumers	9 5	Jingle	7 13
Abdul	9 5	Marigold	7 13
Guldasta	9 2	Moscow	7 10
Sweetlips	8 11	Tawdry	7 9
American Spot	8 9	Vudhia	7 8
English Spot	8 3	Sayel	7 8
Pharoah	8 1	Chungiz	7 6
		Crisis	7 0

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Full Moon, Red Cross, Paradise, Tawakul, Arrow, Ruby Mine, Scots Grey, Bruce, Galloping Lad, Roquelaure, Monaco, and Lands End.

CARMICHAEL POLO CUP TOURNAMENT

BEHAR WIN THE FINAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

The Behar team won the final tie in the Carmichael Polo Cup Tournament last evening beating the Calcutta C team easily by two goals. Behar made no less than seven goals, of which Mr. Finch scored five and Captain Lamb and Mr. Danby one each. Calcutta scored their only goal through Captain Masters. This with the four goals allowed them by the handicapper brought their score to five. Mr. Ismay and Captain Henderson umpired. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Carmichael attended and on the conclusion of the game her Excellency handed the cup to the Captain of the Behar team and a smaller replica of it to each member.

The following were the sides:—
Behar:—Mr. E. Danby, Captain Lamb, Mr. W. Finch and Mr. G. Danby.
Calcutta "C":—Mr. C. Tagart, Major Swan, Captain Masters, and Mr. R. B. Steele.

The game was only of four chukkers.

MYSORE RACES ABANDONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGLORE, Mar. 11.

The Mysore races will not be held this year, H. H. the Maharaja not according sanction.

INSURANCE AGAINST FAMINE.

The Government Resolution on the Report on the question of measures to be adopted for the creation of a reserve of fodder as an insurance against famine, states:—

The Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the scheme for the storage of fodder against famine proposed by the Director of Agriculture.

Mr. Keatinge should, however, be informed that the expenditure proposed by him in the second sentence of paragraph 7 of his letter No. A.—684, dated 23rd January 1915, is approved administratively, but that in view of the present financial stringency an allotment of Rs. 10,000 only is being provided in next year's budget, which will be at his disposal in addition to the amount of Rs. 7,000 provided for the Nadiad farm, and Rs 7,470 provided for the demonstration plot at Kopargaon.

The total plague mortality during the week ending March 6th stood at 13,815 against 16,952 cases. Bombay Presidency and Sind had 730 deaths, Madras 49, Bihar and Orossa 1,003, United Provinces 2,487, Punjab 8,354, Burma 159, Central Provinces 688, Mysore State 102, Hyderabad 82, Central India 76. N.-W. Province 1 and Kashmir 84.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, March 12, 1915.

ONE MORE PAGE TO A GLORIOUS HISTORY.

We publish to-day a continuation of the official record of the doings of the Indian troops in Europe from the time of their arrival at the Front until the last days of November. The first part of this stirring narrative which will be read with pride in this country, both by European and Indian, appeared in our issue of yesterday. The troops from India arrived in the theatre of war last October at a critical moment. The British forces, north and south of the Lys, were engaged in resisting desperate attacks by numerically far superior German forces. Near Ypres the British troops were withstanding a desperate and prolonged German effort, inspired by the Kaiser in person, who had set his heart on the capture of Ypres and the breaking of a way through the British line to Calais. It was at this critical juncture that the Lahore Division detrained in the concentration area on October 19th and were immediately hurried into the fighting line in motor omnibuses. From that moment up to the time our narrative for the moment breaks off, the troops from this country, British and Indian, were engaged continuously in operations of the most novel and arduous character, under conditions which could not have been more trying, and they acquitted themselves in a manner which adds, in the words of the official narrator, one more page to the glorious history of British and Indians side by side in arms; but this page the most glorious of all, for Briton and Indian were fighting, shoulder to shoulder, for the first time in history on European soil. Thus the union of East and West has been doubly cemented by the blood shed by each on the soil of Asia and Europe.

From end to end, as we have said, this moving narrative records one continuous story of courage, resource and capacity patiently to bear every kind of hardship, resulting in an achievement which has rendered incalculable service to the Empire and to the cause of civilisation,—the maintenance of that stubborn resistance all along the line from the North Sea to Belfort which has held at bay the German menace in Western Europe until that time, now fast approaching, when the reinforcement by the new levies will enable the Allies to thrust it back. Can we ever over-estimate the services rendered by these British and Indian troops, which India was able to send to Europe with such promptitude, when we read how,—at a time, for instance, when Australia was still making her preparations,—the Ferozepore Brigade was desperately stemming the onrush of the German hordes at Wytschaste, Messines and Warneton, rendering "splendid service at a critical period",—"Sikhs, Panjabi Mahomedans, Dogras and Pathans all showing great courage and resource under trying conditions;" how the remainder of the Lahore Division at this critical juncture was successfully engaging vastly superior numbers in the area north of the La Bassée canal; how the Jullunder Brigade for four days against enormous odds, until it was possible to afford them support, successfully repulsed the continuous attacks of the enemy, the while they were subjected to a heavy shell fire; how the remainder of the Division distinguished themselves in the desperate fighting around Neuve Chapelle. Those were the critical days of the campaign on the Western Front, the days when had the British forces failed to hold their own, had their line been broken at any one point, the whole Allied armies would have been involved in a disaster which would have changed the entire course of the war and, resulted in the flinging of the German avalanche over half France and made inevitable the fall of Paris. And it was in those critical days, when the Mother Country had for the moment put into the field her last man and gun and when the rest of the Empire was only beginning to make ready, that the first Indian contingent was flung into the battle front and helped to save Europe for civilisation. It will be an eternal memory that the soldiers of Britain and the soldiers of India fought side by side with their glorious French and Belgian allies to avert the appalling disaster that might have befallen the Allied cause. And the record of the part played by the Indian army in this glorious achievement must remain an imperishable memory with every Briton, in whom the qualities of gratitude and generosity have not ceased to exist.

But it is shameful to have to record, that attempts of the most insidious character are being made to rob India of the glory of the aid rendered by her soldiers to the Empire; slanderous reports, to believe which we should have first of all to believe that Field-Marshal French and his generals were all unscrupulous and audacious liars, have been spread from mouth to mouth, not only in England but in this country, that the Indian soldiers have been found wanting, and that the attempt to pit them against the highly trained troops of Germany (*sic*) has been a failure. These insinuations have even been hinted at in some journals in England, while Australia has suffered the indelible disgrace of the publication of an open attack on the Indian troops in one of her most largely circulated organs of opinion, According to "Truth", people have been going about London declaring that the whole Indian force is shortly to be withdrawn from the Front! We have no doubt that the majority of people who spread these reports and the people who believe them were among those, who, when the Indian troops first took the field, were filled with and voiced the most extravagant praise of their prowess and expectations of their performances and many of them, perhaps, believe them out of mere light-headedness. But we have to admit that there are others who accept these stories with readiness and spread them eagerly, in this country as well as at Home, because they are afraid of the political effect if it should be admitted that the Empire owed anything to India, while they tremble for the racial prestige which they arrogate to themselves, if it be thought that Indians can fight as bravely and as well in Europe as on the frontiers of their own country. It is even alleged, by an Indian army officer, who writes to "Truth" indignantly repudiating these slanders that British officers of the Indian army themselves are responsible to some extent for current rumours and insinuations. That we can hardly believe though we have no doubt some pensioned old ass here and there is ready to make the story of the Battle of Givenchy the text for a lecture on the radical inferiority of the coloured soldier. Fortunately, we have the official dispatch of Sir John French recording the history of the Givenchy affair, which shows how the shattered fragments of a few regiments that had been continuously fighting for two and a half months were called upon to deliver an attack on an almost impregnable position, under appalling weather conditions. They failed but, to quote the words of the officer who writes to "Truth," "their failure was almost an astonishing success. No troops in the world could have done more and a fresh army which arrived on the scene, a few hours afterwards, failed to do as much." According to the official dispatches, that is an accurate description of the only affair in which the Indian troops have failed to achieve what they were called upon to do. But it has been enough on which to base a scurrilous campaign by a handful of people, who are maliciously eager to decry the aid which the Indian soldiers have rendered and to wipe out from the mind of the public the memory of the debt the Empire owes them. The attempt is not likely to achieve the smallest measure of success, in that direction. But it is capable of doing a great deal of harm in the way of exacerbating public opinion in this country. Government, both in this country and in England, possesses powers by which it can deal to a certain extent with mischievous attempts of this character, and we trust it will not hesitate to use them when the opportunity occurs. A beginning might be made by proclaiming and forfeiting to His Majesty the copies of the "Sydney Bulletin," which have reached this country, containing the article to which we have referred above.

Notes of the Day.

Italy and the War.

It is impossible to escape from the conclusion that the Italian demonstrations at Gaeba and the phraseology of the Premier's speech indicate that Italy has definitely decided to enter the war. Signor Salandra declared that he would work faithfully and conscientiously to enable Italy to emerge greater and stronger from the war, a phrase which can have no meaning unless, as Reuter's telegram suggests, Italy has decided to obtain as one of the belligerents the satisfaction of her national aspirations which negotiations have failed to secure for her. The negotiations with Germany and Austria seemed a few weeks ago to be pursuing a hopeful course,—hopeful that is from the point of view of Italy's late partners in the Triple Alliance, and it appeared as though the Italian Goverament might be persuaded into the belief that Austria and Germany would be able at the end of the war to secure for her the results that she means to achieve. There was even talk of the Germanophil ex-Premier, Signor Giolitti returning to office, and according to the Rome correspondent of the "Morning Post" Italian popular feeling was strongly opposed on February 9th to intervention. If that was true a vast change has taken place during the past month.

The Submarine Campaign.

The sinking of four merchant vessels, of minor importance, and the brilliant affair with a trawler, only serves to enphasise the futile character of the attempted blockade of the English coasts by German submarines. The proportion of casualties must have, by now, fallen far below the ratio of one per cent. which was achieved in the first week or two of the campaign and in the meanwhile the enemy submarine strength has suffered a depletion of a much heavier character. This is all that Germany has gained by her deliberate violation of the rules of warfare on the sea and the adoption of a campaign of pure piracy. U 20, the latest German submarine to be sunk, was launched in 1912. Her displacement was about 400 tons and she had a speed underwater of 12 knots and on the surface of 16 knots. There is no information given as to where she was sunk and it is impossible to surmise, therefore, whether she had been responsible for any of the casualties to British merchantmen.

Under the Stars and Stripes.

In view of the discussion which has taken place in the English and American press regarding the hoisting of the American flag on board the Lusitania when she entered the Irish Channel, it is amusing to learn that the ruse was practically forced upon the captain by the American passengers on board. The writer of a Londoner's Diary in "The Nation" says:—

A friend who came over with the Lusitania last week tells me that if the captain had not hoisted the American flag, the Americans on board would have tried to do it for him. Before the flag was run up to the mast-head, many of the passengers had begun to insist that they should have the protection of their own colors. Some indeed had brought star-spangled banners with them, and as the ship approached British waters, those emblems were hung out by their patriotic (and possibly nervous) owners over the sides, so that the vessel, in my correspondent's words, came into port "fairly wreathed in stars and stripes."

The Health of Bombay.

After the sudden and somewhat alarming increase in mortality experienced two weeks ago, it is reassuring to find that the death-rate came down appreciably last week. The total mortality recorded was 430 as against 461 in the week previous. Last week's death-rate works out at 22.82, which is very satisfactory in comparision with 41.41 recorded in the corresponding week of 1914 and 40.84, the past quinquennial mean. As is to be expected, plague is on the increase and registered 18 attacks and 15 deaths, being 14 attacks and 10 deaths more than in the previous week. But more disconcerting than plague is small-pox, which is raising its head to an undesirable degree. No less than 35 attacks and 9 deaths were registered last week, and it is to be feared the toll will go higher in the current week. What exactly the circumstances are which have led to this outbreak is perhaps difficult to tell. It may be that the season about this time every year is always favourable to the growth of this fell disease, for we find in the corresponding week last year 13 fatal cases were recorded, while the average of totals in the corresponding weeks of the previous five years came to 29. Thus we are, no doubt, fortunately much behind the average, still we hope the vigilance of the Health Department will not slacken on this account. The total number of births registered last week was 305.

The Department of Agriculture.

If any evidence were wanted to show the great strides in progressive directions taken by the Agricultural Department of Bombay since it came under the charge of Mr. Keatinge nine years ago, or, to put it the other way, if evidence were wanted to prove how inefficient and generally unprogressive in outlook the Department had been prior to the last decade, it may be had in the tersely worded summary of the situation in the Government Resolution on the Annual Report of the Department for 1913-14.

The staff of the Department which in 1905-06 consisted of a Director, much of whose time was taken up with other duties, and one Deputy Director, with a scanty staff of low paid subordinates, now includes, besides a whole-time Director, a Principal, two Professors and five Assistant Professors attached to the Agricultural College, one Agricultural Engineer, three Deputy Directors, one extra Deputy Director, four Divisional Inspectors sixty-four agricultural graduates and fifty-eight non-graduate fieldmen. During the same period the Agricultural College at Poona has been built, three vernacular agricultural schools, one in the Poona and one in the Dharwar district and one in Sind, have been opened and the Department has now twenty agricultural stations and nineteen substations for experimental purposes, while for demonstration work a graduate fieldman working under the Divisional Inepector has been provided for nearly every district.

Activities of the Department.

The budget grant of the Department has grown from just under 1½ lakhs in 1905-06 to nearly nine lakhs in the year under report, the increase in the grant for educational and demonstration purposes and the introduction of improved methods of cultivation and up-to-date implements and machinery, being very noticeable. No doubt the expansion of the activities of the Department has followed, to a considerable extent, in the wake of the general awakening among the agricultural classes to a sense of the importance of the introduction of improved and modern methods in their industry. It is noted with satisfaction by the Government that no branch of the Department has obtained more rapid and obvious results than the recently organised engineering branch, which has enabled the cultivator to take advantage of the improvement in small power machines and irrigation pumps. The introduction of cheap and simple machinery, for which there is everywhere an urgent and increasing demand, is bound to revolutionise the outlook of the Indian ryot and the day may not be far off when the country will become the greatest granary of the world.

Agricultural Education.

Turning to the educational side of the activities of the Department, we find that the Agricultural College under the able direction of Dr. Mann is making excellent progress. Indeed, we are told that the public demand for trained agriculturists from the College has so much grown that the institution cannot meet it easily. The short course for the sons of farmers and landowners, which Dr. Mann has recently instituted in his College, is said to be growing more and more popular among the classes who will be directly profited by it. As has been already mentioned, mofussil agricultural schools have been opened at three places in the Presidency and two privately financed schools have also been established at Alibag and in Chopda Taluka. Owing to the necessity of retrenchment at the present juncture, further progress in this direction has been temporarily checked. But, on the whole, the progress of the Department has been quite satisfactory and justifies congratulation of the able Director, Mr. Keatinge, for the enthusiasm which, as the Government Resolution points out, he has inspired in every branch of its activities.

LAHORE MEDICAL COLLEGE STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, March 11.

The military students of the Lahore Medical School yesterday presented a fresh petition to Colonel Sutherland, Principal, Medical College, stating they are ready to resumed their duties and studies conditionally on the assurance of reconsideration of the matter being given to them, failing that they pray that their belongings and beddings may be returned to them.

These students recently went on strike and did not join on the due date and had by the order of the Principal their names removed from the College rolls.

Tthe total approximate gross earnings of State and guranteed railways from 1st April, 1914, to 27th February, 1915, are less by Rs. 27,742,350 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.

Official and Personal.

Lady Willingdon, paid a visit to Mrs. Jackson's League of Mercy Shelter in Clare House at Byculla yesterday afternoon. Her Excellency was received by Mrs. H. E. Hart, Honorary Secretary of the League, and Mr. Jackson. Her Excellency was shown round the beautiful apartments and the work done there was explained to her. There was four inmates at the time and her Excellency had a word of comfort and advice to say to each of them. After spending about a quarter of an hour, her Excellency motored to Rebeca Street to attend the opening ceremony of the Procter branch of the Y. M. C. A.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab leaves Lahore for Lyallpur on Sunday night by special train where his Honour will present diplomas and prizes to the students of the Agricultural College, returning again to Lahore on Wednesday morning.

Lord Carmichael leaves Calcutta on Tuesday the 16th instant on a short tour spending Wednesday and Thursday at Bankura, Friday at Suri and most of Saturday at Burdwan on which evening he returns to Barrackpore.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur J. G. Bendien as Acting Vice-Consul for Chile at Bombay vice Mr. Hans H. Smidt.

Dr. W. Burns, Economic Botanist, Bombay Presidency, is allowed privilege leave for one month and six days with effect from 18th April, 1915, Mr. H. M. Chilber, Assistant Professor of Botany, acting as Economic Botanist in addition to his own duties.

The Right Rev. E. J. Palmer, D.D., Bishop of Bombay, is granted furlough out of India for six months with effect from the 12th April 1915, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, has been granted privilege leave for twenty-eight days from the 5th March to 1st April, 1915, both days inclusive, with permission to affix the Easter Holidays to it.

Mr. A. L. Covernton is appointed to act as Director of Public Instruction during the Hon. Mr. Sharp's absence.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has appointed Miss Kantabi Sadanand Turkhud, L.M. and S., to act as House Physician, Pestanji Hormasji Cama Hospital for Women and Children, on Rs. 200 a month, vice Miss Violet Machado, M.B., B.S., deceased, pending further orders.

Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., has been appointed to be Municipal Commissioner for the City of Ahmedabad for a term of three years with effect from the 1st April 1915.

Lieutenant Eric de Geijer, 2nd/7th Hampshire Regiment, has been appointed to be Aid-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th February, 1915, vice Lieutenant H. W. A. Elliot vacated.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. Naranji Haribhai have been elected members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay with effect from 1st proximo, by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and the Grain Merchants' Association respectively.

The "Statesman" understands that Mr Clark, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, will officiate for three months as Commissioner vice Sir Frederic Halliday going on leave.

Major H. Hood R.E., Survey of India, who was with the Sillippi scientific expedition has reverted to military duty at the War Office.

Major Tate, Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief, will probably act as Civil Surgeon of Simla in addition to his own duties during the absence of Colonel Austin Smith.

MOULVI BAZAR BOMB CASE.

ECHO OF THE BARISAL CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

The Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet will commence hearing of the Moulvi Bazar Bomb Case on Monday the 22nd March. In this case one Debipada Roy is the accused. He is charged with an attempt at murder and abetment in connection with the bomb explosion at Moulvi Bazar in 1913. It is alleged that the accused with others went to Moulvi Bazar with a bomb after the Jagatsi Asram riot with the object of killing Captain Gordon, the then Sub-Divisional Officer of that place, who directed the arrest of some of the Asram people. When the accused with his companions were in front of Captain Gordon's house the bomb exploded killing the man who was carrying it, on the spot. The identity of the deceased was not established then and the police were unable to trace the others implicated in this crime. About two years after this incident during the supplementary trial of the Barisal Conspiracy Case one of the accused who was convicted in the original trial gave evidence on behalf of the prosecution. He made a lengthy statement giving in detail the doings of the Dacca and Barisal sections of the anarchical association with a long list of outrages committed by the members of his society, the bomb outrage at Moulvi Bazar being one of them. He mentioned the name of the man who was killed by the explosion of that bomb and also implicated the present accused as one of the companions of the victim. The present accused, Debipada is a young man of village Modhyapara in the District of Dacca. Recently he was convicted by the Second Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta with two others on a charge of harbouring Madan Mohan Bhowmic an absconding accused in the Barisal Conspiracy Case and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. He appealed to the High Court of Calcutta and the appeal is still pending.

Mr. W. C. Stanton, Executive Engineer, State Railways, on return from leave is posted to the E. B. S. Railway.

The marriage took place on Wednesday at the Christ Church, Simla, of Mr. G. E. S. Cubitt, Asistant Inspector-General of Forests, with Miss E. M. Caddick-Adams, daughter of the Rev. J. Caddick-Adams.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ENEMY SUBMARINE SUNK.

ATTACK ON KALID BAHR FORT.

ITALY'S WARLIKE ATTITUDE.

IMPORTANT BRITISH SUCCESS.

The destroyer Ariel has rammed and sunk the German submarine U12. Of the crew of 28 ten were saved.

A German submarine has torpedoed a French trawler off Beachy Head.

The Queen Elizabeth on Monday supported by four battleships entered the Dardanelles and bombarded with her 15-inchers Fort Ronmeli Medjidich, the south point of Kalid Bahr. Bad weather impeded the operations.

The Italian Premier in a speech said he would work faithfully and conscientiously to enable Italy to emerge greater and stronger from the war. General Morra said the army was ready to obey orders and march in the name of King and Country. In reply to General Morra, the Premier's remarks are interpreted as indicating, that negotiations to obtain satisfaction for Italy's national aspirations have failed and recourse must be had to other means.

According to a Paris communiqué the British Army have gained an important success between the Lys and the La Bassee Canal. They captured the village of Neuve Chapelle and advanced north-east and south-east of that village. They took a thousand prisoners and also mitrailleuses. The German losses were very heavy.

A German official report makes significant admissions. It says that the Russians by the help of reinforcements maintain their offensive. It is also admitted that during the fighting in Champagne the German losses have been heavy, exceeding even those suffered by the entire German forces in the Mazurian lakes battle.

It is believed that the new Greek Premier will follow the policy of neutrality with a leaning towards the Triple Entente.

RUSSIANS STILL IN HUNGARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 11.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

Renewed mention in Petrograd communiques of fighting in Murkacs region indicates that the Russians are still in Hungary at one point, probably due south of the Uszok Uass, hill 992, near Kozioja, otherwise Kozionoka which was lost and recaptured is in Galicia, some fifteen miles from Hungary.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

RAMMED BY BRITISH DESTROYER.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

RAMMED BY BRITISH DESTROYER.

TEN OF THE CREW SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The Admiralty announces that the Destroyer Ariel has rammed and sunk the German submarine U20. The crew surrendered.

LONDON, March 10.

The Admiralty announces that later details show that the submarine which was sunk was U12 and not U20. Of the crew of 28 ten were saved.

The Ariel is a destroyer of 786 tons with a speed of 29.4 knots. She was launched in 1911. Her armament consists of two 4-in. quickfirers, two 12-in. quickfirers and two 21-in. torpedo tubes.

U2 was launched in 1910-12. Her displacement was from 197 to 236 tons and her speed 8-10 knots. Her armament consisted of two torpedo tubes.

FRENCH TRAWLER TORPEDOED.

TIME NOT GIVEN TO DISEMBARK.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

A German submarine approached a French trawler off Beachy Head and made signs to the crew to tranship to a British trawler in the vicinity.

Without giving them time to disembark the submarine opened fire and damaged one of the trawler's boats.

The crew had the greatest difficulty in escaping to the other.

They were landed this morning at Newhaven.

The trawler was last seen afloat but in a sinking condition.

GERMANY SHORT OF SUBMARINES.

PARIS, Mar. 10.

A great French submarine expert affirms that Germany has a hopeless shortage of submarines, making the blockade fiasco inevitable.

DISTRESS IN GERMANY.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The French estimate putting the German casualties at three millions is generally accepted as correct. All except the aged are now under arms. Food restrictions have been again increased. Distress is marked in the German country districts. Vienna has asked Berlin for supplies and has been refused.

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

TRANSACTIONS WITH GERMANS UNDESIRABLE.

LONDON, March 9.

Replying to a question as to whether, in view of German propaganda in China against British trade, steps would be taken to prevent British traders from trading with Germans in China, Sir Edward Grey said that trading with the enemy proclamations had been applied to Britishers in China and it had also been intimated that transactions with Germans in China not prohibited by the proclamations are undesirable.

SANCTUARY OF KERBELA.

RBPORTED PILLAGE.

LONDON, March 9.

In answer to a query as to whether official information confirmed the reported pillage of the sanctuary of Kerbela, Mr. Roberts said he would hesitate to say that the reports absolutely confirmed the accuracy of the story but they seemed to render it very highly probable.

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

ATTACK ON KALID BAHR.

QUEEN ELIZABETH BOMBARDS SOUTHERN FORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Mar. 10.

A communique says the Queen Elizebeth on Monday, supported by four battleships, entered the Dardanelles and bombarded with her 15-incers Fort Roumeli Medjidieh, the south point of Kalid Bahr. Bad weather hampered the operations.

SAFETY OF DARDANELLES.

KRUPP'S MISCALCULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—Turkey has asked again for military and naval help from Germany and has been refused. The failure of Krupp's 14-inch guns in the Dardanelles forts has upset the enemy's calculations, as the arrival of the British 15 inchers was unexpected. Turkey was assured that Krupp has made the Dardanelles safe. The bombardment will last a month at least. The French expeditionary force concentrated in North Africa is fully ready to move. The Royal Marine Brigade is doing good work on the Peninsula. Trawlers are sweeping up quantities of mines. The Turkish-Asiatic troops are reported to be retiring on Constantinople with a force moving on Smyrna to oppose any attempt at landing. The Turks are greatly perturbed about the probable invasion of their last refuge in Asia Minor.

GREEK NEUTRALITY.

WITH LEANING TOWARDS TRIPLE ENTENTE.

ATHENS, Mar. 10.

It is believed that M. Gounaris will follow the policy of neutrality with a leaning toward the Triple Entente.

His three principal collaborators, MM. Zographos, Stratos and Baltadjis are strong partisans of the Entente.

NEED FOR MORE MUNITIONS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S APPEAL FOR SACRIFICES.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

In the course of a discussion in the Commons on the munitions question, Mr. Lloyd George admitted that some businessmen must suffer much inconvenience but what was wanted was victory and that could not be achieved unless everyone was prepared to suffer inconvenience and discomfort and if necessary sacrifices.

He pointed out that the Frenchmen were suffering greatly without grumbling and it was because Great Britain was immune from an invasion that we were able to discuss these things calmly.

Nevertheless it was a matter of life and death for Britain and we must increase enormously our output of munitions.

He hoped that even people who were disappointed over contracts, would temporarily accept the position.

The Government would not have introduced the Bill except under urgent need.

He emphasised that the question of compensation could be over-elaborated.

That was a question for administration.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

The Chancellor announced that a Compensation Committee would be appointed to consider general principles and the House would afterwards have the opportunity of enlarging or contracting the principles adoped.

EXCHEQUER BONDS.

LONDON, March 10.

Applications for the fifty millions Exchequer Bonds amounted to 72 and three-quarter millions at the average price of £95/18/1.

ITALY'S NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS.

PREMIER'S SIGNIFICANT SPEECH.

ARMY READY TO OBEY ORDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, Mar. 10.

Signor Salandra, the Premier, opening the works of the new naval harbour at Gaeta, said he would work faithfully and conscientiously to enable Italy to emerge greater and stronger from the war.

General Morra said the army was ready to obey orders and march in the name of the King and country. Signor Salandra embraced him amid rapturous enthusiasm.

Replying to General Morra's remarks, Signor Salandra said that the Italians, although with anguish, did their duty for the glory of the fatherland.

These words are interpreted as meaning, that negotiations to obtain satisfaction for Italy's national aspirations have failed and recourse must be had to other means. The enthusiasm of the crowd was frenzied when the Archbishop of Gaeta waved the historic Venetian flag.

Signor Salandra's return to Rome was a triumphal procession, and there were cheering crowds at the station.

ILLTREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

MR. PRIMROSE'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

On adjournment several members raised the illtreatment of British prisoners in Germany and insufficiency of food.

Mr. Primrose said that the papers on the subject would be published shortly. He would be the last to say that they had been properly treated though there had been some exaggeration.

Our wounded in hospital were well treated but the treatment of prisoners on the battlefield and proceeding to camps had often been most harsh.

Britain had assented to the appointment of a member of the American Embassy in Berlin to visit the camps in England and he was everywhere satisfied.

Five weeks ago we proposed a scheme whereby the quartermasters of the American Quartermasters Department working under the American Ambassador in Berlin should keep in touch with the British prisoners in camp and distribute whatever was sent by the British Government.

That was likely to ensure fair treatment or at any rate to ensure food and clothes.

No reply was received for a month and we then asked to be allowed to send an inspector similarly to Germany but now there was every reason to hope that Germany would accept the quartermaster scheme.

The Government had sent the American Ambassador sums totalling £47,000 to distribute among the prisoners and £27,000 last week.

The Government was deeply grateful to the American Government for the use we were allowed to make of its representatives.

The policy of reprisals on German prisoners would be senseless and most deplorable.

In the first place the victims would not be responsible and secondly the German Government, which was not a very merciful Government was least likely to be influenced by anything done to soldiers who had been made prisoners.

We entered into the war in a generous spirit worthy of the best traditions, to which we must be faithful. (Cheers).

DEATH OF EX-BISHOP OF ZANZIBAR.

LONDON, March 10.

The death is announced of the Right Rev. William Richardson, formerly Bishop of Zanzibar.

SIGNIFICANT GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

STUPENDOUS LOSSES IN CHAMPAGNE.

RUSSIANS MAINTAIN THEIR OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.

A German official report makes significant admissions.

It says:—Despite reported continuous defeats, the Russians seem to be able to bring up reinforcements continuously and thus maintain their offensive.

Describing the battle in Champagne, which, it claims, left the German front firmer than ever though the French had been attacking day and night with six army corps. It says:—Naturally our losses against the brave enemy have been heavy, exceeding even those suffered by the entire German forces in Mazurian Lakes battle.

IN THE CARPATHIANS.

RUSSIA'S CONSTANT ATTACKS.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

An Austrian communiqué says intense cold and deep snow prevail in the Carpathians, yet the Russians are uninterruptedly attacking with superior forces, compelling the Austrians to be on the alert day and night.

GERMANY'S LAST WINTER EFFORT IN IN POLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The enemy is engaged upon a vigorous offensive on the Russian centre in what will be his last winter effort to defeat the Russians. A dozen army corps are engaged in the attempt. Thus the policy declares itself of following Napoleon's method of attacking the flank by encirclement and the centre by piercing. The Germans try one at a time alternately. The flank movements in Bukovina and East Prussia being unproductive, an attempt to break the centre is tried. Again the Germans are desperately anxious to raid the Russian main line of railway beyond Warsaw before the fine weather comes. This line is the greatest feeder of the Russian forces.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS FROM CHINA.

SIR EDWARD GREY ON PROTECTION OF BRITISH INTERESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.

Replying to questions with reference to Japan's demands from China, Sir Edward Grey said that he had received no representations from any foreign Government but one or two Powers had made informal communications.

As, however, the information in Sir Edward Grey's possession was confidential His Majesty's Government had made no formal communication on the subject to any foreign Government.

The opinions of the commercial and industrial classes with reference to the demands would be welcomed. Some had already been received from experts on the commercial questions involved.

The Government was considering the demands with a view to safeguarding any British interests with which they appeared to conflict.

He was aware of the importance to Lancashire cotton trade of open markets in China and gathered that the demands had aroused certain uneasiness on that subject but the Government did not doubt that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1905, preserving equal opportunities to the commerce of all nations in China, would be observed.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Presiding at the League of the Empire Club in London, Sir Frederick Pollock said that there were possibly confidential negotiations between China and Japan for a very close alliance which was not a very improbable thing and quite laudable if they made fair terms.

He thought that German diplomacy had been endeavouring to stir up strife between China and Japan and would be greatly astonished if the accounts of Japan's demands were materially inaccurate.

The Chinese Minister expressed his deep appreciation of his friendly sentimnts towards China.

IMPORTANT BRITISH SUCCESS.

CAPTURE OF NEUVE CHAPELLE

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, March 11.

Last evening's communiqué said:—

In Belgium there was a very violent bombardment of Nieuport by forty-two centimetre guns.

The British Army supported by our heavy artillery between the Lys and the La Bassee canal gained an important success.

They captured the village of Neuve Chapelle, east of the La Bassee-Estaires road and advanced north-east of that village in the direction of Aubers and south-east in the direction of the Biez wood.

They took a thousand prisoners including several officers and also mitrailleuses.

The German losses were very heavy.

In Champagne the enemy delivered several violent counter-attacks during the night of Tuesday and in the daytime on Wednesday but did not gain an inch of ground.

We consolidated and extended our positions on the crests which we had seized inflicting heavy losses on the assailants.

Our artillery on the Heights of the Meuse completely demolished a number of enemy trenches.

GROUND GAINED IN CHAMPAGNE.

BLOCKHOUSE DEMOLISHED.

PARIS, March 10.

A communique says:—A very violent German counter-attack in Champagne last night was repulsed.

We moreover gained a little ground along the road from Perthes to Tahure.

We demolished a blockhouse at Fontaine Madame in Argonne and pushed forward our trenches eighty metres.

Between Four-de-Paris and Bolante the enemy attacked in the afternoon and took from us the trenches captured in the morning but we counter-attacked and again took possession of them.

The enemy again attacked and fighting is continuing.

The night was quiet at Notre Dame de Lorette and the situation is unchanged. The importance of our progress yesterday in Champagne is confirmed.

After taking the German work on the crest north-west of Mesnil mentioned last night, our infantry reached the crest beyond.

CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY.

AWARD OF MEDALS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The "London Gazette" announces the award of ten Distinguished Service Orders and fifteen Military Crosses for officers who have displayed conspicuous gallantry and marked ability and also of large numbers of Distinguished Conduct Medals to the rank and file and the Indian Order of Merit for gallantry and devotion while serving with the Indian Corps.

BRAVERY IN TRENCHES.

M. P. AWARDED LEGION OF HONOUR.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Captain Clive, M. P., Grenadiers, has been awarded the Legion of Honour for bravery in the trenches.

He was anonymously mentioned in a recent Eye-witness report as crawling with another British officer into a German communication trench and returning with the information he was sent to obtain.

MR. GUY DUMARIER KILLED.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Mr. Gerald Dumarier has been informed that his brother Guy, author of "An Englishman's Home" has been killed in action at the Front.

EXCHANGE OF INVALID CIVILIANS.

LONDON, March 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Primrose announced that in deference to the express desire of the Pope Germany had agreed to a mutual exchange of invalid civilians.

INDIAN TROOPS AT THE FRONT.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF THEIR DOINGS.

BATTLE OF THE TRENCHES.

A STIRRING NARRATIVE.

GLORIOUS PAGE IN BRITISH-INDIAN HISTORY.

We publish below a continuation of the official record taken from the official despatches giving details of the operations of the Indian Army Corps up to and including November 26th. The first part of this detailed record of the splendid work accomplished by the troops from India appeared in our issue of yesterday.

Finally at dusk Colonel Norie reorganised the defence with the remnants of his own brave men and reinforcements of the 6th Jats, and accompanied a last effort to regain the lost trenches made by a company of the Royal Scots Fusiliers. This brave attempt was pushed to within twenty yards of the German trenches but the charges could not succeed in face of the heavy machine gun fire which it encountered. The counter-attack, however, made the enemy nervous of their position and they subsequently retired to their own trenches.

FINE SOLDIERLY WORK.

The regiment throughout fully sustained its splendid reputation. The way in which the left portion of the trenches was held in spite of all losses, after those on the right had been practically demolished by shell fire, speaks volumes for the spirit of the regiment. This has been amply proved also by the soldierly work since performed by the regiment in spite of the loss of nearly all its British officers. The regiment was forced to evacuate its broken trenches not by enemy but by the enemy's appliances which flattened out what trenches existed.

On the night of the 4th and 9th gallant local attacks were made by detachments of the Connaught Rangers on the first date, the Black Watch and 1st and 2nd 39th Garhwalis on the second. The object of these was to take and fill in portions of trenches occupied by the enemy which constituted a danger to our defensive line. The Black Watch attack on the 9th was completely successful, the Germans holding the trenches being bayonetted in a gallant charge. That of the Garhwalis on the 9th resulted in the capture of several prisoners.

On the 10th November, the Sappers and Miners of the Meerut Division exploded a mine in a German trench opposite the Bareilly Brigade killing the occupants. Half of the body of a German officer was blown into one of our trenches on this occasion.

On the 13th, a very gallant attack was made by the 2nd 3rd Gurkhas and 2nd 39th Garhwalis of the Garhwal Brigade on the enemy's trenches close to their front. The attackers succeeded in reaching the German main trenches and in inflicting considerable loss upon them. The permanent occupation of the trenches was, however, found to be impossible, and it was also impracticable to do them much damage in the short time afforded by one night.

SAPHEADS DESTROYED.

On November 16th a detachment of the 6th Jats and half of No. 3 Company Sappers and Miners attacked successfully two German sapheads which had been driven close up to the trenches held by the Bareilly Brigade. This attack was one of the most successful of the small engagements which have taken place. The role of the 6th Jats was to advance between the two parallel German saps which had been driven at an interval of about 300 yards, and occupy the German trench from which they originated, covering two parties of the 3rd Sappers and Miners. These latter, advancing right and left from our trenches were to fill in as much of the saps as possible. Without firing the Jats advanced in quick time with bayonets fixed and covered the ground between our trenches and those of the enemy as if on parade, in spite of wire entanglements and of a hot fire from the saps on their flank. Reaching the first of the enemy's trenches it was found unoccupied to the immediate front, but the enemy, on discovering what had happened, poured in a hot fire from the flanks. In spite of all attempts of the enemy, the 6th held on to the trench till the Sappers had done their work, when a steady retirement was affected. The Sappers and Miners as ever distinguished themselves by their cool courage. Advancing diagonally from our trenches on the German saps under heavy fire, they worked with a will and in spite of the fact that the whole time they were working they were under constant hail of bullets, they succeeded in rendering the sap heads useless besides filling in thirty yards or more of the sap and destroying the traverses which existed in these approaches.

In addition to the incidents narrated above, there have of course been many other local enterprises which reflect great credit on the determination of the troops not to maintain a purely defensive attitude. A great deal of useful work, too, has been accomplished by the scouts who have been out practically every night to ascertain what is going on in the enemy's trenches. The information obtained as a result of these enterprises has been of great value and has aided the General Headquarters in making an accurate estimate of the composition and strength of the enemy's troops opposed to us.

In order to understand what took place in the action of the 23rd and 24th November, the most serious engagement of the Indian Corps up to that date, it is necessary to describe shortly the conditions under which the Corps has been operating since it took up its present line.

ENEMY'S SPORADIC EFFORTS.

For the past month the Corps had held on with but little variations to the general line of trenches which it originally took up. Nowhere had the enemy been able to burst through, and though at times they had captured a short section of trench, the line had always been restored either at once or after a very short interval. It is clear therefore that the sporadic efforts made by the enemy in this quarter have not had the backing of strength which would enable them to obtain any permanent gain of ground. But the fact that these efforts have been made, especially the evident desire to push their lines up as close as possible to our own, points to the possibility of a determined and universal effort along the whole front at some future date when numbers or other conditions render such an effort feasible.

MANOEUVRES IN TRENCH FIGHTING.

It is evident that under the present conditions a general attack is much more likely to succeed if the troops delivering it have as short a distance as possible to advance in face of the terrific fire that machine guns and magazine rifles can bring to bear. The closer too, that the enemy are to our own troops, the loss of course their first line has to fear from our artillery which cannot time its bursts to discriminate between our own men and those of the enemy. Moreover, the success of a general attack would be to a great extent dependent on the facilities for reinforcing the front line of the advance, i.e., a distribution in depth. Such reserve to be of use at the critical moment must be protected to the last, and must have covered means of approach to the front. It has been apparent for a long time that all the efforts of the enemy have been concentrated to obtain the advantages enumerated above. In this flat, close and intersected country they have been able to obtain a measure of success which would have been difficult in more open areas. Their method of operation is as follows: Beginning from an original alignment perhaps three or four hundred yards from our trenches, saps or zigzag approaches are pushed forward from various points in their line. At first such an operation is far from difficult and it is an easy matter when these saps have been pushed forward a hundred yards to connect them and thus establish a new firing trench. It is obvious that further repetitions of this manœuvre become increasingly difficult. However, by making short lines of loophold trench at the "elbows" of the saps, from which a covering fire can be brought to bear, two or three lines are finally established, the last but fifty yards perhaps from our firing trenches. Thus in time the enemy have established an advantageous situation from which to attack. Men massed in the front trenches have only fifty yards or less to cover in order to rush our position at the given signal. They are so close that our guns cannot harm them; the lines in near can be filled up with supporting troops without our knowledge; and these latter can swarm up the zigzag approaches when the time comes. The final stage in this preparation consists in pushing up yet a further number of saps right up (within a yard or so) to our trenches. From the heads of these saps bombs of all sorts are lobbed over into our trenches. The object or one of the objects of this attack is to render these sections opposite the sap heads untenable and by blocking them up or bursting down the parapets, to divide up the defence. In default of artillery preparation, which when the combatants are so close is impracticable, this is obviously a very efficient substitute.

ENEMY'S ACTIVE PREPARATIONS.

In the section of the line where the attack of the 23rd November took place, the configuration of the ground had rendered the adoption of the above tactics easy for the enemy. Whether their object was in this instance a preparation for a general attack is immaterial. Information derived from prisoners suggests that the actual assault was perhaps due to the desire of the local commander to obtain a higher class of the coveted Iron Cross than that of which he was the holder. Anyhow the final bombing saps had been pushed up so close and the bombardment of our trenches in the centre section of the defence of this sector was so continuous that, between 8 and 11 a.m. on the 23rd November our two battalions, the 34th Pioneers on the left and the 9th Bhopal Infantry on the right were forced in spite of counter-attacks, to evacuate their trenches.

WHOLE LINE ENDANGERED.

A company of the Connaught Rangers which was on the extreme left of this same centre section, finding its flank in the air was similiarly forced to recede its ground, and moving to its left found cover in the trenches of the 57th Rifles who were garrisoning the right of the left section of the defensive line. Almost at the same time some of the 58th Rifles who were on the left of the right section of the trenches were forced back, and it looked as if the whole of the line was in danger of being lost. But here, as so often happens with us, the cool grasp of the situation and determination displayed by a couple of British officers put definite bounds to the German tide and hemmed it in from midday till relief came late that night.

Colonel Southey of the 129th Baluchis who was commanding the left section of the line at once reinforced his right flank, seized some houses there and held them against all efforts of the enemy, thus stopping the side progress of the attack and, affording a point of vantage without which the final successful effort for the recapture of the lost trenches would have been impossible. On the opposite flank, the stubborn bravery of the 58th Rifles, and a few men of the Black Watch, supported by a remnant of the 58th kept the Germans at bay from midday till dark in spite of the furious bomb and rifle attacks, and doubtless saved the right section.

It may perhaps be that the success of the enemy's attack was due to the fact that accidentally, or of set purpose, it was made principally on two units who had just taken over their trenches on relief. The fact, however, that the whole relief was not completed meant that there was a number of units available for support closer at hand than would otherwise have been the case. Thus on the retirement of the 34th Pioneers and 9th Bhopals, when the 6th Jats who were in reserve were ordered up, the 2/8th Gurkhas took their place, and the 107th Pioneers were told to stand fast instead of marching to their relief stations.

A DIFFICULT SITUATION.

What immediate steps could be taken to retrieve the situation were carried out by Colonel Grant of the 2/8 Gurkhas who was commanding the centre section, but in vain. A local counter-attack by the 34th Pioneers on the trenches they had lost failed, as did another gallant effort by the 6th Jats, a regiment which had already given proof of its dogged pluck but a few nights before. The second regiment in reserve, the 2/8th Gurkhas, were called up to support the battalions in section, the 107th Pioneers taking their place. General Egerton, commanding the Ferozepore Brigade, who in the ordinary course of things would have taken over command of this section of the line on the completion of the relief that evening, was ordered to take charge of the operations at once and he arrived shortly after noon. The following was the situation which confronted him. The whole of the centre section and a part of the right section of the trenches, a front which had been held by about 500 or more of our rifles, were in German hands and firmly held by the enemy. On either flank as described above, the Connaught Rangers were holding out behind a hastily constructed barricade and in some houses to the left. On the right the 58th and the Black Watch were holding out bravely. Only a few hundred yards from the lost trenches held by the enemy, five battalions, or portions of battalions, which had retired, either at the beginning or after making fruitless efforts, and the 2/8th Gurkhas, who were still in reserve, were in such cover as reserve trenches and ditches afforded.

On the way were yet further reinforcements consisting of the remaining three companies of the Connaught Rangers and a composite regiment of the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade. But between this considerable force and the enemy, now firmly established with his machine guns and mortars, lay some hundreds of yards of coverless grounds. An advance in the daylight unsupported by artillery appeared impossible.

Colonel Southey had already asked the 28th Battery, R.F.A., to shell the Germans who had advanced to the trenches vacated by the 34th Pioneers, and the battery had got the line well as far as could be ascertained. Heavy and sustained artillery support, however, was necessary in view of the general counter-attack which was not arranged to take place in the dusk at 4-30 p.m. All available guns were ordered to shell the trenches heavily till that hour, when the fire would be directed further forward so as to cover the ground in front of the evacuated trenches.

Orders for the counter-attack were then issued. A little before 4 o'clock the guns opened and continued a heavy bombardment for some three quarters of an hour. The fire was very accurate, as the many dead and wounded of the enemy and the battered state of the trenches after recapture proved.

The counter-attack was led by the 2/8th Gurkhas, 6th Jats and a detachment of the 34th Pioneers These advanced carrying with them such portions of their own and other regiments as they found in supporting trenches and ditches between them and the enemy. The three companies of the Connaught Rangers which had now arrived supported the left of the attack, while the 107th Pioneers took the place of the units which had gone forward.

SITUATION STILL UNCLEARED.

The ground, covered as it was with snow, made our men even in the gathering dusk an easy mark. Part of the 2/8th Gurkhas, gallantly advancing and carrying with them mixed detachments of various corps, recaptured the right trenches of the centre section in face of heavy machine gun and rifle fire. The ground gained was held by the 2/8th, some of the 6th Jats and a few of the 9th Bhopals till the final restoration of the line in the morning. The 58th Rifles who were on the right, also pushed forward with determination and taking advantage of the general advance succeeded in regaining their original line. But a heavy fire from the left front checked the advance from this side, and the troops there slowly fell back, meanwhile the 107th Pioneers had been sent up to help the right and with the 2/8 Gurkhas and other units in the recaptured trenches made strenuous efforts in spite of heavy bomb fire, to which they could not, owing to a lack of bombs, reply in kind, to make ground to the left. These efforts were checked, but some of the 107th with the 2/8th held the ground gained. The 2/3rd Gurkhas now arrived and were placed in reserve. Thus about 8 p.m. the second phase of the strenuous day's fighting ended with the situation still uncleared. True the right and right centre sections had been re-established, but the enemy were still in full possession of the northern half of the trenches which they had gained.

TO BE RECOVERED AT ALL COSTS.

About this time, further reinforcements in the shape of the 1/39th Garhwalis and ders were received that the lost trenches must be recovered at all costs by dawn and the Leicester Shir Regiment arrived. Orthe troops committed to the counter-attack were informed that the Corps Commander expected this of them.

Accordingly the 1/39th were ordered to move to the attack of the left flank of the center section while the Leicesters with some of the 107th were ordered to resume the effort from the right flank which had been but partially successful. The attack on the right flank was again checked. The Leicesters most gallantly effected a lodgment in the trench but some of the 107th who were with them were driven back by bombs and had to fall back to cover. Although this attack was not in itself entirely successful, there is little doubt that it materially assisted the final movement of the 1/39th from the left.

The attack of the latter regiment was delayed by those chances of war which are inevitable when troops are called upon to act over unknown ground and in the dark. No news came from them, and the situation till early in the morning remained full of anxiety and difficulty.

TURNING POINT OF OPERATIONS

Finally, however, the defensive flank which had been held by the left section of the defenses throughout the day proved the turning point of the operations. The 1/39th were primarily delayed by their taking a wrong direction and further by the realization after recennaisance that a frontal attack was doomed to failure. Finally they wheeled to the left into the ground held by the left section and again to the right and advanced obliquely on the end of the lost trenches.

The attack thereafter took a form which has not infrequently been evolved by the present situation, the capture of successive lengths of trench by a systematic advance from a flank on traverse after traverse. This seems to be the only possible method of action and it can only be carried out if the troops are well supplied with bombs or hand grenades.

The eventual success of a difficult, costly and long drawn out series of operations must be ascribed to a very large extent to the gallant and intelligently directed work of the 1/39th Garhwalis. But the credit must be fully shared by two young British officers who supported by a gallant little band of six Afridis led the advance. Taking a sack of grenades, the small party entered the trenches occupied by the enemy in advance of the 1/39th attack and cleared two sections by throwing bombs over each traverse as they reached them. The head of the 1/39th pushed forward in the most gallant manner with the bayonet and in spite of the confusion and congestion occasioned by the number of prisoners captured by sheer fine leading on the part of British and Indian officers, and hard hand to hand fighting completed the capture of the trenches, meeting the left of the 107th Pioneers just after daylight.

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF ACTION.

Heavy casualties were incurred during the operations but the latter resulted in the complete success of an absolutely necessary action. Four officers and over 100 other ranks of the enemy were captured, also two mortars, three machine guns and about 100 rifles besides a considerable amount of equipment. From the number of prisoners taken and dead and wounded found, and from the fact that numbers of the enemy vacated the trenches in the right section just before the 4-30 p.m., attack reached them and were obliged to retire over ground heavily swept by our artillery, it may be surmised that the total German losses cannot have been much less than 500 and they may well have been much heavier.

COMRADES IN ARMS.

One of the outstanding features of this as of every action fought by the Indian Corps is the stirring record of the comradeship in arms which exists between British and Indian soldiers. The Officer Commanding the 58th Rifles tells of the bravery of four soldiers of the Black Watch who advanced with his men in the final rush which recaptured their trenches. These men by their example gave a fine lead to the gallant sepoys of the 58th. Holding on to a sap in face of heavy bomb fire, they helped effectively to get the men together, impressing and encouraging all by their cheeriness and sangfroid. After the recapture of the right section four others of this splendid Highland regiment were found in sole possession of a length of about 300 yards of the trench for a gap then existed between the left of the 58th and right of the 2/8th Gurkhas. Nothing daunted, these four were firing steadily in spite of the many bombs which were being hurled into the trench. They only retired when ordered to do so, carrying one of their number who had been severely wounded. There were of course many instances of distinguished courage and devotion which will never be recorded. One however has won for an Indian soldier the Victoria Cross. First in every dash on the traverses with the bayonet, three times wounded Naik Darwan Sing Negi of the 1/39th Garhwal Rifles did not even report his wounds till his company fell in.

Such is the history of an action which is dwarfed by the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged. It will add, nevertheless one more page to the glorious history of Briton and Indian side by side in arms.

THREE PRESS OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 11.

"The Pioneer" says:—An excellent narrative that has just made its appearance of the doings of the Indian Army Corps in France shows that the press officers who have been attached to the force for this work, have at length been allowed to show that their position is not a total sinecure. Appointments were made early in November of a chief press officer and three assistants with the rank of Captain. These latter fell to Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Faunthorpe, 1st U. P. Horse, Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C.I.E., I.C.S., and Mr. H. Hesketh-Pricher, the well known explorer, big game hunter and writer. The chief press officer was Major A. G. Stuart, 40th Pathans, of the General Staff at the War Office. Early in January Major Stuart was offered a staff billet in the field and went over to France. Captain Faunthorpe being promoted to his place. When the three correspondents were permitted to follow we cannot tell but they have had their chance at last and as we should have expected they have used it to good purpose.

MEXICAN CRISIS.

REPORTED SEIZURE OF BRITISH SHIP.

TWO U. S. BATTLESHIPS ORDERED TO VERA CRUZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

WASHINGTON, Mar. 9.

President Wilson has ordered two battleships from Gauntanamo to Vera Cruz.

It is reported that Carranza has seized a British steamer and imprisoned the captain.

AMERICANS WARNED TO LEAVE.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 10.

Mr. Bryan has again warned Americans to leave Mexico.

The Government will endeavour to provide transportation.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

OPERATIONS IN DARDANELLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 11.

Following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy dated 9th March:—

Intense interest in both Europe and America is being taken in the operations in the Dardanelles. According to the Admiralty statement of the 6th and 7th one fort on each side of the narrows was silenced after a heavy bombardment, both by direct fire from battleships entering the straits and also by the Queen Elizabeth firing overland from the open sea at a range of nearly 12 miles. The fort on Asiatic side which was silenced has two 14 inch guns. Seaplanes directed the gunfire and located the concealed guns. The for on the European side, whose magazine exploded on the 5th by a shell from the Queen Elizabeth, has not fired since. The Queen Elizabeth was struck by a shell from field guns, but was not damaged. The majority of the ships inside the Straits was also struck by shells, but there were no serious damage or casualties. Progress was also made in the attack of Smyrna. Having swept their way through minefields at the entrance of the harbour, the ships engaged the batteries and continued firing till all were silenced. Operations still continue. Altogether 15 British and five French battleships and three British cruisers are mentioned in the Admiralty statement as taking part in the operations in Turkish waters.

FUTILITY OF SUBMARINE BLOCKADE.

The futility of the German submarine blockade is shown by the further Admiralty statement in the second week after the date announceed by Germany for the commencement, as not a single ship was sunk by a German submarine, though many were chased. The threat of destruction had no effect on deterring the ships sailing from and to Britain, for rather more arrived and cleared than the corresponding week a month ago.

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

In the east the battle developing to the southwest of Warsaw has turned in favour of the Russians. The German offensive has been stopped and the Russians have begun counter attacks. The military opinion in Petrograd is, that the German attack is not intended as a serious menace, but to prevent the Russians sending more men further north, where the Germans are being steadily driven back to the frontier. In the Carpathians, the Russians continue to repel Austrian attacks. As the dust of the recent German offensive clears away, Russia is seen in firm possession of all the essential strategic positions and cautiously renewing the advance into Bukovina.

Another successful air raid has been carried out on Ostend. Bombs were dropped on a submarine base and the German headquarters building. Other operations in the west bear the same character, as for some time past heavy fighting at Champagne enables the French to capture the ground yard by yard. Our army plays its part by detaining large German forces.

POONA ITEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, March 11.

The triennial income tax ward elections of the local Municipality took place yesterday and the Municipality met this morning in a special meeting to scrutinise the votes and declare the result. Out of the seven candidates for three seats the following were duly elected:—Mr. Laxman Raghunath Gokhale, Shet Parashram Khupchand and Mr. Bhalderao.

Arrangements for the new College are proceeding apace. The Committee appointed by the Bombay University to inspect the buildings, library, scientific apparatus etc. arrived here and went through its business on the 9th instant.

DISAFECTION IN CHINESE ARMY.

REBELS SEIZE TWO TOWNS.

FOREIGNERS REPORTED TO BE SAFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 11.

A report has been received that there has been considerable disaffection of late on the part of some of the Chinese troops serving on the western borders of Szechuan Province.

The rebels appear to have succeeded in driving back the Chinese Government troops and in seizing Hokow and Tachienlu after a fighting which lasted twenty hours.

All the foreigners in the latter town are reported to be safe.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN LUDHIANA.

BOMBS AND EXPLOSIVE POWDER SEIZED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 11.

The police, on Tuesday made a big haul in Ludhiana District in course of further investigation into the activities of the returned emigrants.

They secured six large bombs consisting of thick metal screwtopped vessels filled with explosive powder and large pieces of broken soda water bottles.

In addition 36 seers of explosive powder were seized and Nand Singh of Kaila, a returned emigrant, was arrested.

Another named Madan Singh, alleged to be concerned in the conspiracy, was arrested on Tuesday at Lahore Cantonment.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

FINED FOR KEEPING BULLOCKS WITHOUT A LICENSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. P. Wagh, Municipal Superintendent of Licenses, charged Dharsey Hadoo with keeping bullocks without a license.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who had a stable at Mount Road, was given a temporary license for 1,200 bullocks on the 31st May, 1914, on condition that he carried out certain Municipal requirements and built a permanent stable. He however, failed to do so, and stabled 1,900 bullocks. He was convicted and fined several times for those offences. On the 4th and the 9th February he had 846 bullocks in the stable. Subsequent to the institution of the present proceedings he had built a permanent stable and had got a license.

The accused, in the course of his statement, alleged the present case against him was one of the series of persecutions started against him by the Licensing Department, The closing up of his stables rendered hundreds of bullocks, homeless and they and the carts remained for several days and nights on the public thoroughfares—Mount Road, Victoria Road, Rose Cottage Lane, Gurupdeo Road, and other lanes. Thereafter he was informed that the cartmen applied to the Commissioner of Police and the Municipal Commissioner, and as a result thereof the cartsmen brought to him the orders of the Municipal Commissioner that he should allow them to remain in his stables. His stables were thereafter inspected by Dr. Turner, and others. On the 7th of January, 1915, the accused received from the Municipal Commissioner a memo in which he was *inter alia* informed that the eight sheds constructed by him would be licensed for as many animals as they could accomodate and he was given time up to 31st May, 1915, to complete any requisitions that had remained to be carried out. He from time to time duly informed the Municipal Commissioner of the progress made, and he had carried out all the Municipal requirements, and after obtaining permission of the Municipal officials he placed the animals in the stables. Having received notice from the Superintendent of Licenses to apply for a license he did so in terms of the orders of the Municipal Commissioner, and he did thereafter several times personally and through his Agents tender the proper license fees but as the same was not accepted he duly reported the said fact to the Municipal Commissioner.

The accused further alleged that the plans of his 14 stables having been passed by the Executive Engineer he had commenced to build his 9th and 10th stables three-fourth work whereof had been completed but he had been verbally asked by the Superintendent of Licenses not to proceed with his work and he humbly prayed that the Magistrate would be pleased to inquire of the Licensing Superintendent as to his objections to his (the accused's, so completing his work.

The Magistrate, convicting the accused, said there had been some improvement in the latter's conduct. He fined him Rs. 80.

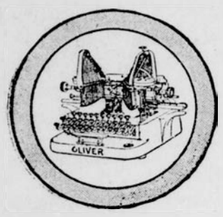
Mr. B. H. Dobson, Assistant Commissioner, Lyallpur, has been appointed as special Magistrate to try the cases arising out of grain dacoities in Jhang, Muzzaffargarh and Multan Districts.

Major Ishar Das, a very old servant of the State, has been appointed to succeed General Bishen Das as Military Secretary of Jammu and Kashmir and has been granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by the Maharaja.

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AN INDICTMENT OF GERMANY.

STRONG SPEECH BY RUSSIAN PREMIER.

THE CRIME OF A PREMATURE PEACE.

In the Duma on February 9, in the presence of the whole Cabinet, the members of the Council of the Empire, the Diplomatic Corps, and the Senators, M. Sazonoff, the Russian Premier, made a vigorous speech, reviewing the events of the war and strongly indicting Germany as the prime cause that has brought about all the horrors of the European conflagration.

M. Sazonoff began his speech by recalling that six months ago in that place he had explained why Russia, in face of the brutal attempt by Germany and Austria upon the independence of Serbia and Belgium, had been able to adopt no other course than to take up arms in defence of the rights of nations. Russia, standing closely united and admirably unanimous in her enthusiasm against an enemy which had offered provocation, did not remain isolated, because she was immediately supported by France and Great Britain and, soon afterwards, by Japan.

Passing in review the events of the war, the Minister said that the valiant Russian troops, standing shoulder to shoulder with their Allies, had secured fresh laurels for their crown of glory. The Russian arms were marching steadfastly towards heir goal, assured of final victory against an enemy who, blinded by the hope of an easy victory, was making desperate efforts, having recourse to all kinds of subterfuges, even the distortion of the truth.

To the relations of good neighbourliness, faithfully maintained by Russia, Germany had everywhere opposed resistance, seeking to embroil Russia with neighbouring countries, especially those to which Russia was bound by important interests.

CLUMSILY LAID SNARE.

All this (continued M. Sazonoff is sufficient for us to judge the value of German statements regarding the alleged envelopement of Germany by the Triple Entente. Equally worthless are the assertions that it was not Germany who began the war, for irrefutable documents exist to prove the contrary. Among the malevolent German inventions figure reports of Jewish pogroms which the Russian troops are alleged to have organized. I seize this opportunity of speaking in the Parliamentary Tribune to deny this calumny categorically, for, if the Jewish population in the theatre of war is suffering, that is an inevitable evil, since the inhabitants of regions where hostilities are proceeding are always severely tried. Moreover, eye-witnesses are unanimous in stating that the greatest devastation in Poland is the work of the Germans and Austrians.

The German Ambassador in Washington has zealously spread these reports in the attempts to create in the United States a feeling hostile to us, but the good sense of the Americans has prevented them from falling into the clumsily laid snare. I hope that the good relations between Russia and America will not suffer from these German intrigues.

GERMAN PRESSURE ON TURKEY.

The Orange Book recently published proved that the events on the Bosporus which preceded the war with Turkey were the result of German treachery towards the Ottoman Empire, which invited German instructors and the mission of General Liman von Sanders, hoping to perfect its army with the object of assuring its independence against the Russian danger insinuated by Berlin. Germany, however, took advantage of this penetration into the Turkish Army to make that army a weapon in realizing her political plans.

All the acts of the Turks since the appearance of the Goeben in the Dardanelles had been committed under the pressure of Germany, but the efforts of the Turks to evade responsibility for these acts could not prevent them from falling into the abyss into which they were rolling. The events on the Russo-Turkish frontier, while covering Russian arms with fresh glory, will bring Russia nearer to the realization of the political and economic problems bound up with the question of Russia's access to the open sea.

REFORMS IN ARMENIA.

Passing to the documents relating to reforms in Armenia recently distributed among members of the Duma, M. Sazonoff said:—

The Russian Government disinterestedly endeavoured to alleviate the lot of the Armenians, and the Russo-Turkish agreement of January 26, 1914, is a historical document in which Turkey recognizes the privileged position of Russia in the Armenian question. When the war ends this exclusive position of Russia will be employed by the Imperial Government in a direction favourable to the Armenian population. Having drawn the sword in the defence of Serbia, Russia is acting under the influence of her sentiments towards a sister nation whose grandeur of soul in the present war has closely riveted the two countries.

After referring with satisfaction to the gallantry of Montenegro in fighting as she was doing in the common cause, M. Sazonoff proceeded to speak of Greece. The relations of Russia with this tried friend of Serbia, he said, were perfectly cordial, and the tendency of the Hellenic people to put an end to the sufferings of their co-religionists groaning under the Ottoman yoke had the entire sympathy of the Imperial Government.

RELATIONS WITH RUMANIA.

Passing to Rumania, M. Sazonoff said that the relations between Russia and Rumania retained the friendly character which they acquired on the occasion of the visit of the Tsar to Constanza. The constant Russophile demonstrations in Bukarest and throughout the whole country during the autumn had brought into relief the hostile feelings of the Rumanians towards Austria-Hungary. He continued:—

You are probably waiting, gentlemen, for a reply to a question which interests the whole world—viz., the attitude of those non-combatant countries whose interests counsel them to embrace the cause of Russia and that of her Allies. In effect, public opinion in these countries, responsive to all that is meant by the national ideal, has long since pronounced itself in this sense, but you will understand that I cannot go into this question very profoundly, seeing that the Governments of these countries, with which we enjoy friendly relations, have not yet taken a definitive decision. Now, it is for them to arrive at this decision, for they alone will be responsible to their respective nations if they miss a favourable opportunity to realize their national aspirations.

I must also mention with sincere gratitude the services rendered to us by Italy and Spain in protecting our compatriots in enemy countries. I must also emphasize the care lavished by Sweden on Russian travellers who were the victims of German brutality. I hope that this fact will strengthen the relations of good neighbourliness between Russia and Sweden which we desire to see still more cordial than they are.

TURKISH INVASION OF PERSIA.

Referring to Russo-Persian relations, M. Sazonoff said:—

Before the war with Turkey, we succeeded in putting an end to the secular Turco-Persian quarrel by means of the delimitation of the Persian Gulf and Mount Ararat region, thanks to which we preserved for Persia a disputed territory with an area of almost 20,000 square versts, part of which the Turks had invaded. Since the war the Persian Government has declared its neutrality, but this has not prevented Germany, Austria, and Turkey from carrying on a propaganda with the object of gaining Persian sympathies. These intrigues have been particularly intense in Azerbaijan, where the Turks succeeded in attracting to their side some of the Kurds in that country. Afterwards Ottoman troops, violating Persian neutrality, crossed the Persian frontier and, supported by Kurdish bands, penetrated the districts where our detachments were in cantonments and transformed Azerbaijan into a part of the Russo-Turkish theatre of war.

I must say in passing that the presence of our troops in Persia is in no way a violation of neutrality, for they were sent there some years ago with the object of maintaining order in our frontier territory, and preventing its invasion by the Turks, who wished to establish there an advantageous base of action against the Caucasus. The Persian Government, powerless to take effective action against this aggression, protested, but without success. I must state that Anglo-Russian relations in regard to Persian affairs are more than ever based on mutual and sincere confidence and co-operation, which are a guarantee of the pacific settlement of any eventual conflict.

A RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY.

Passing to the Far East, M. Sazonoff said the agreements signed in 1907 and 1910 with Japan had borne fruit during the present war, for Japan was with them. She had driven the Germans from the Pacific Ocean and had seized the German base of Kiaochau. Although Japan did not sign the agreement of August 23, yet, since the Anglo-Japanese alliance contained an undertaking that a separate peace should not be concluded, therefore the German Government could not hope for peace with Japan before she had concluded peace with Great Britain, Russia, and France. Consequently, their relations with Japan gave them a firm friend. The demands addressed by Japan to China contain nothing contrary to our interests.

As for Russo-Chinese interests, he could state their constant improvement. The *pourparlers* in regard to Mongolia, though slow, were friendly and he hoped to be able to announce shortly the signature of a triple Russo-Chinese-Monogian treaty, which, while safeguarding the interests of Russia, would not injure those of China.

THE CRIME OF A PREMATURE PEACE.

Speakers of the Progressist, Octobrist, and Nationalist Centre Parties agreed that a premature peace would be a crime against their country and humanity, and that therefore Russia was prepared to make every sacrifice so that Germany might be definitively crushed.

At the end of the sitting the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

The Duma, saluting the glorious exploits of our soldiers, sends to the Russian Army and Navy a cordial greeting and to our Allies an expression of sincere esteem and sympathy. It expresses its firm conviction that the great national and liberating objects of the present war will be achieved, and declares the inflexible determination of the Russian nation to carry on the war until conditions shall have been imposed on the enemy assuring the peace of Europe and the restoration of right and justice.

HUMOROUS NAMES FOR TRENCHES.

VAIN DREAMS IN "PARADISE ALLEY."

The following is an extract from a letter written by a Lance-Corporal in the London Scottish:—

Most of the trenches have their particular names, this being obviously necessary, for they form mazes. It is possible at most places to walk back from the front trenches as far as a mile without once showing a head above ground. "Paradise Alley," "Old Kent-road," "New Kent-road," "Hyde Park Corner," "Gibraltar Lines"—these are all the more or less appropriate names given.

The worst night I have spent was in "Paradise Alley." Imagine a deep ditch, water and mud in the bottom, varying from 6 to 18 inches deep. That was our home for the night and day. Before midnight the frost began, and the moon was making night day. Starting at one's feet the cold creeps up one's body slowly, going in a business-like manner into every little corner. Dreams of a warm bed, a roof, a fire hang in one's mind, but they seem such glorious things and so far away that one almost dismisses the dreams as of things that never were nor ever could be. Hardly any of us had slept for forty hours and the prospect was another twenty-four sleepless ones.

When one is sick at heart with fatigue and one's environment seems a mass of mud and water, the feeling—fatal feeling—comes, "I don't care if I get cold," and if one surrenders to it instead of fighting the frost by moving as much as possible, then there will be another hospital patient with frost bite. However, this is all the worst side. There is always a philosophical, "It's all in the game," to fall back upon.

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NEW GOODS.

We have just received a very large consignment of New Goods for our Gentlemen's Outfitting Department. These will all be displayed in our Show Room Windows on Wednesday, 10th March 1915 comprising of all the latest Novelties, in Shirts, Collars, Ties, Fancy Socks, Underwear, Hats, Suitings for all occasions, and a complete stock of Travellers' Requisites.

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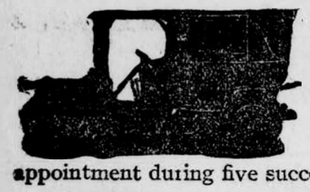
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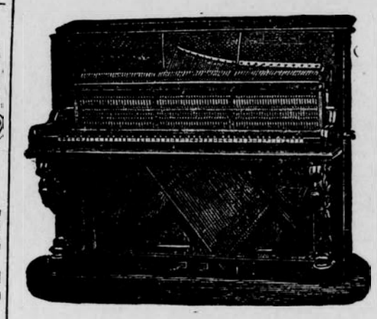
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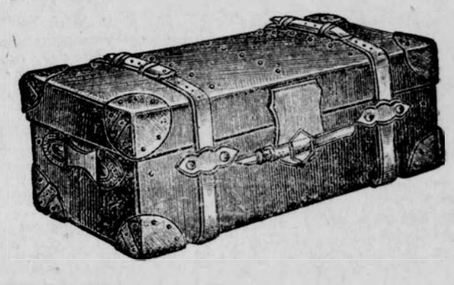
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